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**NATIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES,**

(British and Foreign.)

**PROSPECTIVE AND RETROSPECTIVE.**

DEFINITIVE ARRANGEMENT

OF THE

**DEBTS OF FRANCE.**

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**Debts of France**

DUE TO THE

**SUBJECTS OF THE ALLIED POWERS.**

When it became our duty to report on that statement of the condition of the Finances of France,\* which the Minister then in office addressed to the Legislature of that country, we hinted our conviction that much had been kept back from the public eye, and that the Reporter had indulged a solicitude equally political and anxious to conceal the worst from his country and from Europe. The Department of the Finances was postponed to the last place in his Report—Many articles connected with it were said to be founded on estimate, or rather on guess; and considerable items were omitted, with merely a general acknowledgement of their existence. It was evident also, that the Finances were considered rather in reference to the aspect they bore on creditors in France, than to demands which might be outstanding in foreign countries; they appeared rather to the policy and prudence

of the French nation, than to its integrity, its honour and justice.

Where terror and oppression are the prevailing powers, many acts of violence may, and indeed, must, be endured by sufferers, from the necessity of the moment. To complain, is to invite fresh insults; to remonstrate, is to attract resentment, and to provoke barbarity. It must, unhappily, be acknowledged, that the operations of armies, whether friends or foes, are but too often scenes of unremitted distress to those who inhabit the seat of war. Even the best conducted troops are not free from this destructive accompaniment; and where it is not the result of malevolence, it is but too strongly chargeable on inattention or ignorance;†—the consequences are the same. But the French armies, from the very date of their institution and revolutionary fury, accustomed themselves to habits of plunder: the Generals placed in requisition property of all kinds; and the soldiery made their own, whatever fortune threw in their way, whatever they could seize by force or fraud. There is abundant evidence that the same system was indulged by Buonaparte, though, perhaps, with somewhat of an attention to appearances. His troops wanted

\* Compare LIT. PAN. O. S. Vol. XV. p. 1183.

VOL. VIII. No. 45, *Lit. Pan. N. S.* June 1,

† Compare LIT. PAN. O. S. Vol. VII. pp. 228, 229.

necessaries; and necessities they would have; no matter at whose expence, or at what cost: but, as cash for payment was not prompt, vouchers and promises were given as security; and the articles were converted and carried off; leaving to the stipulated indemnification the proof of its validity when time and opportunity should serve.

It will scarcely be thought that goods furnished under these circumstances were sold on the lowest possible terms: every merchant would, as a matter of course, demand that price which, if ever he got paid, would go as far as possible to indemnify him against loss. He calculated the supposable chances in his favour against those which he knew opposed him: he could not retain his property; he considered himself as plundered, beyond all question; he suffered under a forced loan; but, nevertheless, he would obtain such evidence of the transaction as should leave no doubt on the facts pleaded, and the hardships resulting from those facts, in case an opportunity of soliciting relief or redress should ever be offered. It may remain more than doubtful, whether, if Buonaparte had continued in power, accounts such as these would, or could, have been presented; or if presented, whether they would have been settled; or if settled, whether the *Recettes Extérieures* would not have been applied for the requisite funds; and thus the *impositions* on the countries pillaged would have furnished the means of paying for the pillage committed. The King of France, unconscious of the extent to which the system had been carried, bound himself by an article of the peace concluded with the Allies, to cause these demands to be enquired into, and to be duly paid.

It was, then, not the political debts of Government to Government, nor the incumbrances arising from the difficult duty of endeavouring to make compensation for damages and devastations, that were now to be discharged; it was to ascertain and liquidate demands for value really delivered by individuals, that became the embarrassing task of those public officers who might be supposed most conversant with such affairs.

This enquiry involved the fact of delivery, the *equitable* terms on which the delivery was completed, with a number of other circumstances, all affecting the validity of the claim. And where money advanced was in question the time when—the authorities to whom—the conditions, &c. were all necessary *items* of examination; for, the fact was clear enough, and too clear, that if France was to compensate one half of the miseries she had brought on Europe and the world, the fee-simple of all her provinces would not meet the mighty mass of charge.

We must, therefore, dismiss from our minds all reference to the debts due by France to Governments and Sovereigns,\* and restrict our attention to those only which had been contracted with individuals, on the public faith of the French nation. To leave these unnoticed, and unpaid, in whole, or in part, were to leave a stain on France, herself; not merely on the individuals who contracted these debts in the name of their country; but on that country in the name of which they acted, and whose sovereignty, wheresoever it resided, they represented, in the parts and places where they were commissioned to exercise their public functions.

The reasons why the amount of these incumbrances could not be anticipated, are stated by the Minister with sufficient clearness. Their whole extent could not be known, till it was brought into one mass. The time allotted for this was one year; and it was not till that year had elapsed that the materials for a complete summation were in hand. As the limited period approached, the accumulation became gradually more and more alarming; and at length the total displayed itself in the most terrific form. It was no less, says the Minister, than 1,600,000,000 of francs. A most enormous amount!—and yet, something not absolutely unlike what it has proved to be, might have been expected; for, it was notorious that the expences of the latter years of the Emperor and King had increased in a most rapid

\* These had been mostly relinquished; as, for instance, Britain gave up a balance of several millions sterling, due for the maintenance of French Prisoners of war, &c. &c.

ratio. His budgets declared that they were at first, not less than

	341 millions of francs.
In 1803	444
In 1804	500
In 1806	600 in peace
	800 in war
In 1811	954

which was afterwards acknowledged to be 1,300 millions; but was understood to equal at least 2,000 millions. And it is shrewdly suspected, that even this estimate did not include the supplies forced from the reluctant owners, *extra* his own territories.

It may be useful to cast a slight glance at the different characters to which the body of these debts was owing;—and with this might also be connected the different periods in the prolonged war now closed, at which they were contracted; not omitting the purposes to which they were subservient, and the duty of every man to his country in times of difficulty, distress and oppression, occasioned by the presence of a tyrannic, vindictive, and most ferocious enemy.

It was the policy of the French revolutionists to prepare the way for their armies, by means of troops of spies, agents, and “friends of liberty,” sent *en avance* to propagate with contagious zeal their pernicious principles. Of course, they met with some success; they made some partizans, by fraud and deceit: the armies followed, and finished the work by force. Undoubtedly these partizans, when they saw their party triumph, furnished willingly what was necessary to support their cause; especially, as at the same time they obtained various personal and commercial advantages, exemptions, and profitable favors. But, it becomes a question, not less on principles of equity than policy, how far those who contributed to the subjugation of their own country, have now a right to solicit the interference of that country on their behalf. How far those who supported the interest of a tyrannical foreign power, can justly claim, through the medium of their legitimate government, the fulfilment of those contracts which enabled that foreign power to distress and to expel, that very go-

vernment. Let the party who was benefitted by these contracts fulfil them;—but, the King of France was not benefitted by these contracts. Did not those who trusted Buonaparte with their property, connect with their confidence all the hazards and chances attached to his authority?—Surely they did: and, surely, they knew that they did so.

These two considerations—the enormous charges made (with, no doubt, additions of interest, and other expenses)—and the disposition with which the transactions to be remunerated were conducted, may naturally enough be supposed to have had no small effect in contributing to a jealous reduction of that mass of figures, which formed a spectacle so astonishing, at the foot of the account. It may also be supposed, without any great violation of charity, that many claims would be urged, in hope of participation, now something like a prospect of repayment was opening, although the nature of these claims, and of the services on which they were founded, were very dubious and equivocal.

It is not possible to say from how far back some might think proper to adduce their claims. As Germany had been more than once over-run by the French, those who had suffered in the earlier inroads might hope to obtain, from compassion, what they could not fairly expect from justice. It is not possible to say how far French agents might have pledged themselves in promises, without adequate authority from their principals: neither is it possible to say, to what extent knavery might have taken advantage of circumstances, to enable it to plunder simplicity; which deceptions must rather be placed to the account of private swindling, than of public supplies.

To these considerations must be added some attention to the ability of France to meet these demands. Truth is gradually becoming explicit; and the event has justified what we have long insisted on, that, in spite of the boasts of the Emperor and King, that *numéraire* was abundant throughout his dominions, they were, in fact, very ill furnished with “the needfull.” To hear him talk, gold

glittered every where ; and so it did, on his liveries ; but the country at large knew little of superfluous gold. Paris undoubtedly, could shew Napoleons without difficulty : but, was this true of the provincial towns and cities ? Far from it. Our pages bear witness to the very great struggles necessary to most of them in effecting payments, especially in the south. No nation ever became permanently enriched by war ; and where commerce was cut up by the roots, as it was in France, real wealth could not possibly be accumulated. The substance was wanting, notwithstanding appearances ; and we are persuaded, that more real and permanent property has been acquired during the last year alone, than in all the years that were taken as occasions of such mighty flourishings under the administration of the " invincible " Napoleon.

France is a country of production. We learn, and we learn it with pleasure, that the first quarter's customs of the present year have risen above the corresponding quarter of the last year, no less than four millions and a half of francs. This is as it should be : had double the sum been obtained by conquest, it would not have effectuated equal wealth ; it would not have enriched the country half so much as the sums brought in by the commerce, represented by this amount of duties. This invigorates industry ; that would have promoted idleness. This will be again directed to re-production ; that would have occasioned further expenses, without producing any thing. This will go into ten times, or a hundred times, the number of hands more than the other would or could have reached. In short, this is a remedy against pauperism, the other makes beggars *ex professo*. France, we say, is a country of production : not able to pay down a prodigious sum in one vast heap ; but able by degrees to meet and to liquidate much more than it is the policy of her ministers at this time to acknowledge.

From the days of Henri IV. and the administration of Sully, the system of postponement and procrastination has prevailed in France. That laborious financier examined and annulled no in-

considerable portion of the debts which encumbered his Royal Master :—he rejected from one branch of these enquiries, only, no less a sum than 80,000,000 *liv.*—he directed his cross-examinations to the financiers, who had derived great profit from the wants of the King ; but, they bought him off, by a gift of 1,200,000 under the name of a loan. He suppressed—but his suppressions were not equal to those of Colbert, who, at a considerable distance of time, succeeded into his office. Colbert instituted what he called " a Chamber of Justice," which suppressed ALL the *rentes* (annuities,) created after a given time (1656)—This chamber extended its operations still further, and either annulled the *rentes* created since 1630, or forced those who held them to pay an addition to the price at which they had bought them. What was the consequence of these suppressions ? On the very next occasion when the King wanted money or credit, nobody would advance either, but on terms so extravagant as warranted a remunerating profit, before the principle of suppression could be brought into exercise, and directed against the terms of his contract.

We are far from saying that suppressions will be again the order of the day in France, and especially under the government of Louis XVIII. but, there is no impossibility included in the supposition that some unprincipled minister in future days, should think it wise, under the pressure of *present* difficulties, to prefer the interests of the state to those of private annuitants, and should enlarge on the injustice of continuing to pay incumbrances which were, *forcibly*, exacted from France, at a moment when she was in distress, and unable to resist such manifest imposition ; but, which *now* no good Frenchman, no man jealous of French honour, can think of enduring." It is, however, gratifying to see the sum of *rentes*, whether larger or smaller, and whatever proportion it may bear to the total which it *ought* to represent, inscribed on the Great Book of France, on the general credit of the nation, publicly, and in the open face of day, by au-



thority of the legislative body, and of the King, acting in their national capacities, respectively. This has much the advantage of Royal Edicts, issued by the minister, varied, perhaps cancelled by his successor. It is not to be supposed that any prevarication is at hand; or that this generation will have occasion to add any breach of faith in this instance, to those which have heretofore stained the financial annals of France with indelible disgrace.

We make no allusion to those dreadful documents *Assignats, Mandats, Hypothèques*, &c. the knaveries and cheats of a *virtuous*! Revolution: but, we think it extremely probable that in a reasonable time no great proportion of these new securities will remain in the hands of foreigners. They will sell those allotted them, at the best price they can obtain: nor will they know, till they have received that price, what proportion of their debts they have recovered. It is clear, that when the French five per cent. funds were at 56, the value of an annuity was very different from what it is now they are at 66: and should they rise to 76, the value will be much increased from what it is at this time. Nay farther, should peace continue, confidence be augmented, commerce increase, and *good faith* prevail, (which is the best policy of states,) who can foresee any impossibility in that honourable word *par*, being marked against the column of French funds, in our Literary Journal? That time, perhaps, is distant; but less likely things have happened.

France does not take on herself to pay each individual creditor which has made application, and has proved the justice of his demand; but, very wisely confides to each government a certain quantity of *rentes*, and leaves that government to settle the account finally with its own subjects. This relieves France from a great part of the imputation of dishonesty, which not a few of the sufferers will attach to what they will consider as incomplete payment. Their murmurs will be divided between home and abroad; and being divided will be little felt by either. But this the claimants will be assured—that all has been

done that could be done—all is obtained that can be obtained; and the exhortation to acquiescence will end with the observation—why, you know Sir, that if Napoleon had triumphed, as might possibly have been the case, we should not have had the pleasure of paying you one single farthing!

It is scarcely possible to close this slight Introduction without casting a glance at the *ci-devant* hero to whose unbridled and unprincipled ambition this *embarras*, this *brouillerie*, this abyss of perplexities is greatly owing. If a moment's reflection ever invades his breast, the distresses he has produced may possibly excite a sigh; but, to say truth, we much more greatly fear that his sighs are rather likely to be excited by the prospect of any arrangement made, of any termination, and on whatever conditions, to those calamities which time has proved to have been the inevitable consequences of his misconduct. Perhaps, too, he may sigh on reflecting to whose hand the arrangement of these intricacies has been committed. The hero of Waterloo has not only proved himself his superior in the field, but, by the unanimous voice of Europe has been selected to fill the most important (but unenviable) office of arbitrator on this momentous occasion. The qualifications for a warrior, all know, who have watched the progress of his Grace; but what might be equal to the consolidation of a peace acquired by valour, none can tell. Undoubtedly, his Grace must have met with many mortifications and much unreasonable obstinacy, in the course of this business; every individual would urge his own claim with inflexible perseverance; wondering all the while that the arbitrator cannot see his just title to entire indemnity.

These, and a thousand other obstacles overcome, entitle his Grace to the thanks of the civilized world; they place him where never before a mortal man was placed; and they enable him to say, that whereas with his sword he formerly defeated the power of France, he has now with his pen subdued those still more obstinately resisting powers, the opinions, the prejudices, and the self-interests of allied Europe.

.....	rentes.
The account stands thus :	
1. Capital represented by..	7,000,000
2. Supplementary provision	2,000,000
3. Debts to subjects of Foreign Powers to be liquidated .....	12,040,000
4. To Spain, subject to charges <i>per contra</i> .....	1,000,000
5. British subjects .....	3,000,000
	25,040,003
Vote of eventual credit ..	24,000,000

This Vote of Credit for 24 millions of annuities, is equal to about one million *per annum*.

These annuities are 5 per cents.

The amount of 16,040,000 francs perpetual annuities, represents a capital of 320,800,000 francs; to which the last division of the debt is reduced by this final arrangement.

.....

It merely remains now that we record the acquiescence of the French Legislative bodies in the arrangements which have been concluded. The votes in both passed in silence, without discussion or observation. The necessity of the case was evident. The advantages to France of the agreement were also evident. France will feel the burden much lighter than could have been expected; and now the world may look forward to a period of repose, which, might our wishes prevail, should be interminable.

#### OFFICIAL COMMUNICATION.

On the 25th of April, The Duke of Richelieu, (Prime Minister) the Keeper of the Seals, and other Ministers, were introduced to the Chamber of Deputies: the President invited the Ministers to make that communication to the Chamber, with which he understood they were charged. The Duke of Richelieu then delivered a discourse to the following effect:

"Gentlemen,—

"At the commencement of your session the King caused us to apprise you of the hopes he entertained of diminishing the charges that press upon our country, and of effecting the evacuation of our territory.

"We now present ourselves, by his orders, to communicate to you the result

of certain negotiations already terminated, and to demand of you the means of concluding those which will take place, we dare flatter ourselves, before you again assemble in this Chamber.

"In signing the treaty of the 30th May, 1814, the Contracting Powers reciprocally renounced the whole of the sums due to them; but in making this surrender of their own rights, the governments were bound to consecrate those of individuals. Special articles declared their guarantee. France formally engaged to liquidate and pay the sums due by her out of her own territory, to individuals or foreign establishments, in virtue of contracts or formal engagements. Measures necessary for the performance of an obligation which France had imposed on herself were in course of adoption, when the melancholy events of 1815 came to destroy all the hopes of repose and prosperity which we had been permitted previously to conceive.

"I shall not, Gentlemen, retrace to you those sad remembrances, still too present to your memories; but let me be permitted to say, the idea alone of mitigating them has sustained us in the painful task which perhaps at that time it required some courage and some devotion to undertake. Since that time the hope of lessening our calamities composed our whole force, and occupied all our reflections.

"After the disastrous epoch to which I have referred, France found herself under the weight of two sorts of charges. One founded on the treaty of the 30th of May, 1814, relating to the debts contracted at different periods towards the subjects of foreign Governments; the other, created by the treaty of the 20th of November, gave us the Governments themselves for creditors.

"The former, those which have been the object of the negotiation which has been terminated, have had for their object, as you are aware, not as some people affect to believe, to procure indemnities to the inhabitants of the countries ravaged by the war, and still less to grant any to the Governments of those countries; but to assure the payment of debts contracted by virtue of positive acts of the government and legal obligations. Policy may change the relations of different countries, but individuals ought not to suffer by these changes: obligations consecrated towards them ought to be guaranteed and maintained. The credits of which the Convention of the 20th of November has prescribed the liquidation, are not rights and titles created against France. It had for its object only to give security to those which

existed previously to the convention, and independently of every treaty.

"In contemplating matters under this point of view, which is the only just one, as it is the only true one, you will be of opinion that the acknowledgment of our debts towards individuals and private establishments out of our territory, is derived from a principle of civil right, independent of every political convention. 'So was it, without difficulty, admitted by the treaty of the 30th of May, 1814: the two conventions of the 20th of November, 1815, relative, the one to the subjects of the Continental Powers, the other to those of Great Britain, could only determine with more precision the applications of this principle, and regulate the forms of the liquidation, in applying to the payment of debts of this nature a capital of 7,000,000 of *rentes*. These conventions stipulated, that, in case of any deficiency, the French Government will be bound to provide for it.

"It was in pursuance of this, that the law of the 23d of December, 1815, created a supplementary provision of 2,000,000 of *rentes*. The importance of this reserve could not be appreciated at that period, inasmuch as the sum total of the credits was not then capable of an approximate valuation; but in principle it was difficult to contest it, and, in fact, its amount was altogether the result of necessity.

"A year, reckoning from the date of exchanging the ratifications, had been granted for the presentation of claims. It expired on the 28th of February, 1817. It was not until after the expiration of this term, and when the whole amount of the claims had been ascertained, that the French Government could discover that they formed such a mass, that in applying strictly to their liquidation the rules prescribed by the Convention of the 20th of November, the amount would far exceed the capital assigned for their reimbursement, and that a considerable deficit would still remain to be covered.

"This deficit would have formed an immense debt. If it had been impossible to calculate it, and to refuse beforehand to satisfy it, it was a duty to represent it as evidently exceeding the provision of the treaty of 1815, and the strength of France.

"This duty the King's Ministers hastened to perform, by apprising foreign Courts of the unexpected results which had been thus revealed. A negotiation was opened for representing to foreign Governments the situation in which France was placed by this stipulation, made in good faith, and in the interest of every people. The King spoke to them in the language

of confidence and frankness; he addressed himself to Sovereigns worthy of hearing him.

"I would it were possible, gentlemen, to inform you of all the difficulties inseparable from such a negotiation, unexampled perhaps in the annals of politics. It was necessary to contend, not against general views, not against political combinations, but against the prejudices, frequently exaggerated, of a multitude of creditors solemnly invited to make good their claims, and who, from every part of Europe, pressed their own Governments to abandon none of them, and denied, as I may say, the right of disputing their claims.

"These obstacles, of a nature hitherto unknown, would have been perhaps insurmountable, were it not for the sentiments of equity which animated the Ministers appointed to examine and maintain the interests of the people, and the impartiality and moderation of the illustrious Mediator, whom the confidence of Europe had invited to preside over this important negotiation. It has been at length terminated. New Conventions with all the States which had been parties to that of the 20th of November, 1815, have definitively regulated the debts of France towards their subjects, and the means of liberation.

"His Majesty has commanded us to communicate to you the result, until he can lay before you the acts themselves, when they shall have obtained the necessary sanction to permit the publication of their tenour.

"One of these treaties concerns the Continental Powers. The amount which France has to furnish for liquidating her remaining debt towards their subjects, is definitively fixed at 12,040,000fr. of *rentes*.

"By a particular arrangement with Spain, 1,000,000 is specially set apart for what is due to that power, by virtue of an additional article of the treaty concluded with her in 1814; but as this article is reciprocal, and applicable to the French creditors of Spain, as well as to the Spanish creditors of France, it has been stipulated that the funds to defray this portion of our debts should remain in deposit, until the Spanish Government shall have, according to the bases and principles of the treaty, satisfied the just claims of the French.

"A separate convention, which has been concluded with England, to guarantee the execution of the additional article of the treaty of the 30th of May, 1814, and of the Special Convention of 20th of November, 1815, fixes at 3,000,000

fr. of *rentes* the definitive completion of the funds, of which the payment has been stipulated in the 4th article of the convention, relative to the liquidation of the debts due to the subjects of his Britannic Majesty.

"Thus, gentlemen, the arrangements that have been concluded, impose on us the obligation of creating 16,040,000 fr. of *rentes*. His Majesty has commanded us to present the law for inscribing them upon the grand book.

"By this, gentlemen, will be finally closed that abyss, of which, in 1815, it was impossible to measure the depth, and which threatened to swallow up the public fortune.

"It is doubtless distressing to us to present you with a charge so burdensome as a great consolation. More than once in the course of our efforts have we been penetrated with profound grief, in considering the burden our country would have to bear, even when we should have obtained all that we demanded. But now we have the consolation of thinking that we have neglected nothing to diminish it, and thence has arisen our resolution to bear the responsibility of submitting the treaty for the consent of the king.

"To appreciate the result of our efforts, it is necessary calmly to direct your attention towards the past, and to consider all the consequences of the disastrous system which had accumulated on France charges so exorbitant. The mass of claims presented amounted to 1,600,000,000 francs: of this mass about 180,000,000 have been transferred to the fund of credit, created by the law of the twenty-eighth of April, 1815. About 30,000,000 have been declared inadmissible: and there remained 1,390,000,000 to be liquidated.

"Of whatever reduction this sum might be considered susceptible by a liquidation conformable to the regulations traced in the Convention of the 20th of November, it is impossible to believe that it would have remained at the amount of the capital represented by the *rentes* of 16,040,000 fr. which we now require you to create.

"To secure the exact payment of the sums destined to acquit our debts, it has been determined, that the liquidation should be continued by the Powers themselves towards their own subjects. France will no further interfere in this labour than in giving the means proper for facilitating it.

"The epoch is now arrived in which France is to receive the price of her courageous resignation. Holding these treaties, of which she has fulfilled the most

rigorous conditions, she will not demand in vain from Europe to fulfil, in its turn, those which are favourable to her.

"The treaty of the 20th of November contains these words:—'The military occupation of France may terminate at the end of three years.' This term approaches, and every French heart thrills with the hope of no longer seeing on the soil of the country any other banners floating than those of France. The Sovereigns are going to assemble to pronounce on this great question which contains the destinies of Europe. These are no longer those conferences of kings which history has so often traced as a melancholy presage of the concert of strength against weakness. This august union will open under other auspices. Justice will preside there. The sentiments already manifested by the rulers of nations proclaim beforehand their decision. They will yield to the wish of the King, to that wish, which, after the example of his august family, all France repeats every day with an unanimous voice. They have already heard it, and know that the conditions of which you are going to vote the accomplishment, are not the only ones which we have fulfilled with a scrupulous exactness.

"In fact, the most perfect tranquillity reigns throughout France; our institutions develop themselves: they increase in strength with so much the more rapidity, as, at epochs so active as ours, days possess the importance of years. The charter, open to all parties, receives them not to be invaded by them, but that they may unite and lose themselves in its bosom. If they have appeared to revive for a moment, the wise firmness of the king has instantly disarmed them, and this experience has been for Europe, as for us, an evident demonstration of their impotence. Last year, of all calamities, that the most calculated to agitate a nation was cruelly felt. If, amidst these circumstances, the legitimate monarchy has already acquired so much strength and solidity, and displayed so much power, what can it fear for the future? and with what alarms can France, free under the beneficent sceptre of her kings, inspire Europe?

"But that this favourable disposition of treaties may be carried into effect without obstacles, it is fit, gentlemen, to provide for the discharge of what will be still due upon the 700,000,000 which we must pay, according to the 4th article of the treaty of the 20th of November. The king confides in your zeal to put him in a state of approaching the term of the entire liberation of France. His Majesty has charged us,



in consequence, to demand of you an eventual credit of 24,000,000 of *rentes*. I call this credit *eventual*, because the employment of it will be subordinate to the event which alone can render it necessary, viz. the evacuation of our territory. In all these cases an account will be rendered to you in your next session.

"You will easily understand, gentlemen, that without this credit it would be difficult for us to press and to conclude the negotiation which remains for us to terminate; and it is not, undoubtedly, in such circumstances, and for so high an interest, the Deputies of France will hesitate to intrust to Government means without which it would not know how to proceed.

"Such is our situation, gentlemen—such are the common wants of the Throne and of the country. We have laid before you, with the most perfect candour, the result of the negotiations that have been terminated, and the hope of those to come. Undoubtedly, the past has, by its glory as by its disasters, bequeathed to us a heavy inheritance: but a long and happy future is allowed to nations which possess strong institutions, and among whom a wise liberty, sustaining, amidst the most cruel reverses, the energy and fortitude of citizens, cannot fail to revive days of prosperity. It is in order to enter speedily into the possession of that fortune, we must hasten to close irrevocably the past, in resigning ourselves to the sacrifices which it still imposes upon us. It is a noble sight to behold a great nation, after so many vicissitudes, acquiring a new species of glory by its firmness in misfortune, its fidelity in fulfilling its engagements. France has passed through its days of trial; it has supported them with courage. We hope that, soon free to give a spring to its activity, it will direct it entirely towards the arts of peace; and that, after having thrown so much *eclat* into war, it will present a great example to nations, by the wisdom and strength which it has received from its King."

\*.\* After having contemplated this arrangement, the reader will have the goodness to turn to our article already referred to Vol. XV. p. 1207, where he will see an official statement of internal loss and waste fully equal to the present: he will then consider the prodigious sums annihilated by the depreciation of *assignats* &c. &c.: and all this ruin, with the other miseries of the Revolution, occasioned by a miserable deficit of less than £2,000,000 *per annum*!

*Travels through some Parts of Germany, Poland, Moldavia, and Turkey.*

By Adam Neale M. D. 4to. £2 2s. with Plates. Longman and Co. London. 1818.

Although these travels were performed so long ago, as the year 1805, they will still be read with interest, on account of the author's route, which lay, in part, through regions, concerning which we have little recent information. Embarking at Harwich, Dr. Neale first landed on the celebrated island of Heligoland; being detained here for several hours, he employed his involuntary leisure, in exploring its surface, and making such researches as his limited opportunity afforded him.

D'Anville states that this island was formerly many miles in extent, but about the years 800 and 1300 of the Christian æra, great portions of the downs were swept away by the action, either of high spring tides, or by the concussion of earthquakes; and that as lately as 1649, much of the remaining beach was carried off by an inundation of the sea. The present inhabitants amount to about two thousand souls. The men gain their subsistence by fishing and pilotage, while the women tend the flocks of sheep and cows, and cultivate the soil, which produces little more than barley and oats. The communication between the cliff and the downs is carried on by means of a broad wooden staircase, fixed in the rock, which is red breccia.—There are three wells of fresh water, but scarcely a shrub or tree of any kind on the island; and turf, wood-fuel, and garden vegetables, are brought from Cuxhaven and Hamburg, in exchange for the fish, with which the hardy Heligolanders supply these towns.\*

The ancient inhabitants of the coast of Holstein after having suffered for more than ten centuries repeated inundations, some of which carried off above six or seven hundred persons, entire villages, and whole herds of cattle at a time, determined at length to undertake the inclosure of the entire coast, and by means of dykes to fence off for ever the raging element. For this purpose they dug deep ditches around all the marshes, and heaping up all the excavated earth on the outer brink, they formed broad dykes eight feet in height, and of a corresponding width. These works were carried on at intervals during four centuries: At the commencement of

\* Comp. LIT. PAR. Q. S. Vol. IX. p. 869.



he eleventh century, the inclosed marshes on the coast of Sleswick alone were so extensive, as to include three provinces. However, in the year 1075, during a high spring tide, a south-west gale impelled the sea over the dyke of the island of *Nord Strand*, and the dyke itself having yielded to the force of the waves, a great part of the island was washed away. Similar catastrophes occurred in the years 1114 and 1158, and in 1204, which proved fatal to many of the marsh settlers. At length in the year 1216, the sea having risen so high, that its waves passed over *North Strand*, *Eyder Stade*, and *Ditmarsh*, nearly ten thousand inhabitants of these low lands perished. Again, in the year 1330, when part of Heligoland was engulfed, seven parishes in *North Strand* and *Pell worm* were destroyed; and in the year 1338, a great portion of *Ditmarsh* was swept away. Lastly, in the year 1362, the isles of *Fora* and *Sylt*, then forming one tract, were absolutely disjoined, and *Nord Strand*, then a marsh joined to the continent, was formed into an island. Things remained in this state till the year 1525, when the inhabitants having in some measure recovered from their despair, again turned their thoughts to excluding the ocean. For this end stakes were planted in front of all the creeks which admitted the sea, and osiers interwoven between them. These served as a sort of advanced work to break the force of the waves. Behind these, some years afterwards they raised dykes of considerable height, employing wheel-barrows, which were at that time (1500) a new invention. About the same period, the interior canals were enlarged and deepened so as to obtain more earth to augment the bases of the dykes. Notwithstanding which, on the 11th of October 1634, the sea having risen to an excessive height, made a breach in the dykes, and overwhelmed *Pell worm*, *Nord Strand*, a great part of *Titmarsh*, and a portion of the new lands of *Jutland*. Princes now came forward to the relief of their suffering subjects, and Frederick the third Duke of Sleswick having learnt that the art of making embankments had attained greater perfection in Holland than elsewhere, applied to the States General, requesting they would send him an experienced engineer with proper workmen. This being granted, all the ruined dykes were repaired in the most substantial manner, and the descendants of the engineer were endowed with grants of land, and being Catholics, were protected in the free exercise of their religion; they now inhabit *Nord Strand*,

and superintend the repairs of the dykes all along this line of coast.

The particular improvement which this Dutch engineer introduced into Holstein, was that of covering the dykes with straw ropes, a process which during our walk this day we had an opportunity of witnessing. The workmen having a bundle of straw near them, knelt down on the external slope of the dyke, and having twisted a rope of about two inches in thickness, thrust it into the earth of the embankment to the depth of several inches, by means of a forked chisel. To the remaining end of the rope they twist more straw, and again press it into the earth at intervals of six or eight inches, proceeding in this manner regularly along the dyke from top to bottom, each straw rope being laid close to the preceding as regularly as the bands of a beehive. The grass speedily springing up between these ropes, binds the whole surface together with its roots, and presents a yielding elastic cover to the waves of the sea, against which they produce little effect. The quantity of straw consumed annually in these repairs, is, no doubt, immense, as it is necessary to renew these ropes whenever they become decayed, but such is the amazing fertility of the inclosed soil, that the farmers are speedily repaid, and the roofs of the barns and farm-houses being all thatched with bog-reeds, which are extremely durable, the straw from the fields is entirely set apart for the repairs of the dykes.

The principal place on this island is *Husum*; a poor village, containing about five hundred houses built in the Dutch style. The inhabitants, whose dress and appearance greatly resemble those of the Hollanders, are chiefly supported by dredging for oysters and preparing malt, of both which articles they send very considerable quantities to *Altona* and *Hamburg*. Quitting *Heligoland*, our traveller proceeded through the last-mentioned city, by *Schwerin*, and *Neustadt*, to *Berlin*, and thence to *Dresden*. Of these well-known places we have interesting accounts, which we pass, in order to conduct our readers to *Toeplitz*, the *Bath* of Saxony, and, like that well-known watering-place, the summer resort of the fashionable valetudinarians of Saxony and Bohemia, who flock thither in multitudes to lounge, bathe, and gamble.

Its waters are said to have been in good repute for the cure of gouty, rheumatic,

and paralytic complaints, for upwards of ten centuries; having been discovered some time about the year 762; the springs are seventy-seven in number. By analysis, the waters have been found to contain carbonic acid and sulphurated hydrogen gas, carbonate of lime, iron, muriate of lime and silica. These are the proportions according to Jahn, a Saxon chemist:

	Cubic Inches.
Carbonic acid gas,	132.5
Sulphurated hydrog.	28.5
Carbonate of lime,	16.5
Iron,	3.25
Muriate of lime,	61.3
Silica,	15.4

from 225,400 grains of water.

The only peculiarity of these springs is, the large proportion of muriate of lime which they hold in solution. The heat varies from about 98° degrees in some springs, to 110° of Fahrenheit in others. The bathing rooms are very indifferent, small, cold, naked, and comfortless, paved with brick, destitute of carpets, and of every convenience. The best is called the stone bath, which is faced with stone, and lined with sand; the others are small, and badly supplied with water.

The environs of Toeplitz are magnificent. The valley in which it stands is about six miles in extent, surrounded on all sides by screens of lofty mountains, of the most sublime character of beauty, in some parts covered with pine forests, in others gilded with corn fields, or richly coloured with purple heaths, from which the naked pinnacles of rock rise toward the sky. Scattered in the hollows around, are some beautiful villages, such as Hestine, Kraupen, and Marieschin. Hanging over the town is a rocky mount, crowned by a ruined castle, called *Dobrowska polu*, which was one of the strong holds of that mysterious and unfortunate order, the Knights Templars. The town belongs to Prince Clary, who has a country house in the neighbourhood. The adjoining forests of his domain, are a retreat for wild boars, the hunting of which is a great source of amusement to the loungers at Toeplitz.

From Prague, the capital of Bohemia, of which we have a brief but interesting sketch, our Author proceeded to Czeslaw, a poor village of about three hundred houses, where he stopt to contemplate the tomb of John Zisca, the hero of the persecuted followers of the Reformer John Huss, who died of the plague in the neighbourhood, in the

year 1422. We have not room for the epitaph of this great Captain, whom Dr. Neale not unjustly characterizes as a greater man than even Frederick himself: but the subsequent notice of the Hussites is too curious to be omitted.

The contagious malady that caused the death of Zisca, must no doubt have prevented his followers from executing the wish he expressed when dying, that his skin should be flayed from his corpse and extended on a drum that he might strike his foes with terror, even when his body had descended to the grave, thus displaying the ruling passion strong even in death. Æneas Sylvius, then Nuncio from the Pope to the Emperor of Germany, has left us a faithful picture of the Hussite warfare, and on reading its details one cannot but be forcibly struck with the resemblance it bears to that waged by their ancestors the Cimbric of old, against the Roman legions under Marius, as described by Plutarch. "After the death of Zisca," says the historian Æneas Sylvius, "the Hussites entered rarely into walled cities, except to purchase those articles of which they stood in need; but formed one immense encampment, in which they dwelt with their wives and children. For this purpose they were provided with a vast number of waggons, which served them both for houses and ramparts. When obliged to fight, they disposed their arms crosswise in a sort of *cheveaux de frise*, outside the *carrago*, or circle formed by their waggons, and inclosed their infantry in the centre. When the combat had actually commenced, the drivers of the waggons advanced by slow degrees, and surrounded the squadrons or battalions of the enemy according to the signals given by their leader. The enemy being thus surrounded and cut off from their own succours, were either cut to pieces by the infantry, or pierced by the arrows of the men and women who rode in the waggons. The cavalry fought outside of this circle, and whenever they found themselves hard pressed, the waggons opened out and permitted them to come withinside, where they could fight under cover, as behind high ramparts. By these means they gained several victories, because the neighbouring nations which attacked them were unacquainted with this manner of fighting."

Dr. Neale observed a similar mode of arranging waggons to prevail in Spain during the late campaigns in that peninsula.

Vienna was the next important place visited by our Author, who has not

failed to bestow upon the capital of the Austrian dominions his tribute of applause, for the variety of rational and liberal amusements which may here be easily acquired and enjoyed. The Public Libraries, Charitable Institutions, and Arsenals, are minutely described. To the Empress Maria Theresa, and her son and successor Joseph II. the Austrians are largely indebted for their munificent efforts in establishing Academies, and augmenting the endowments of former institutions. But, with all its charms, Vienna is unhealthy. The climate is very variable, frequently changing in the course of a few hours from the extreme of heat to that of cold; and its air, unless ventilated daily by a breeze, about two hours before mid-day, is said to become pestilential. The spring water also is insalubrious, and that of the Danube is so turbid and muddy, that it cannot be drank without being previously filtered. We transcribe the following anecdote, relative to the efficacy of silk in repelling a musket shot, which is incidentally introduced, for the information of our military readers. The case occurred under Dr. Neale's personal observation, during his service in the British army in Spain.

A very promising young officer of engineers, with whom I lived in habits of the greatest intimacy and friendship, while he was employed in repairing the breaches at Ciudad Rodrigo, consulting me respecting an obstinate headach and giddiness, which I found was principally occasioned by his wearing a stiff black leather stock. I earnestly recommended him to lay it aside, which he rather tenaciously declined, when, as a further inducement, I told him, that in the event of his substituting a black silk handkerchief, it might one day preserve his life, as silk would certainly turn a ball which might penetrate leather. At length he complied, and as I had predicted, his headaches left him. We soon after separated, he going to the light division, and my station being with that of Lord Hill. The campaign commenced, and in a few weeks I learnt with the greatest grief, that my gallant friend had fallen at the head of the first storming party at St. Sebastian's. I was then stationed at Reynosa, many leagues distant. As I believed him dead, my surprise and joy were great on receiving a letter from him some weeks afterwards;

acquainting me, that when on the very glacis, he had been wounded by a musket ball from a man on the walls. He instantly fell, covered with blood, which streamed in profusion from his mouth and nostrils; one of his own corps dragged him immediately into the trenches. He was carried to his quarters, and his wound, on examination, was pronounced mortal; the ball, not being found, was supposed to have lodged in the vertebrae of the neck. He lived, however, for three days, and no bad symptoms coming on, the surgeons began to doubt the accuracy of their opinions. The sapper, who saw him fall, was examined to ascertain whether he had seen the bullet, which he instantly produced from his waistcoat pocket, saying, that on untying Mr. Reid's silk handkerchief, he found part of it carried into the wound, and using a little force to withdraw it, the ball came out with it; not a single thread of the silk handkerchief having given way, as appeared on examination. I have since had the pleasure of embracing my friend in good health.

From Vienna our author proceeded through Brunn and Olmutz to Silesia and Galitzia, or Austrian Poland. The account of Brunn, the Leeds of Austria, and fortress of the Spielberg, which commands the town, is singularly interesting; and Dr. Neale pays a handsome tribute to the piety, benevolence, and industry of the Moravian Brethren or Hernhutters, as they are here called. We transcribe his account of the state of society and manners in Austria and Poland, as it contains many particulars respecting that country, which cannot fail to be read with deep attention. The dwellings of the Polish peasantry are described as being most wretched. Every peasant, in fact, is his own mason.

Armed with a hatchet he enters the nearest wood, and having felled such trees as he chooses to select, he carries them to the area of his future dwelling, and splits each trunk into two beams. Four large stones mark out the corner of an oblong square, and constitute the basis upon which the hut is raised, by placing the beams in horizontal layers, with the flat sides inwards; a sort of mortice being cut in each about half a foot from the end to receive the connecting beams. A sort of cage is thus formed of small dimensions, generally about twelve feet by six, and moss is thrust in between the logs to exclude the wind and

rain. Two openings however are left, one of which serves for a door, and the other, with the addition of a few panes of glass or a couple of sheets of oiled paper, forms a window. At one of the corners within, are placed four upright posts, round which are entwined some twigs covered with mud and clay, to form a square area into which is built an oven or furnace of the same materials; this, when hard and dry, serves the peasant for kitchen, chimney, stove, and bed. The roof is closed in with rafters and twigs, bedaubed with a thick coating of clay, and covered with a close warm thatch, extending over both gable ends. To finish this rude hut, the walls are sometimes extended a few additional feet in a still rougher style, to form a sort of vestibule, which also answers for a cart-house or stable; and occasionally a second is added to serve as a barn. Perhaps, in the whole building there is hardly a bolt, lock, or hinge, or any article of metal. Yet this is a retreat for a Polish serf, and contains himself and family, and all his goods and chattels. If the proprietor happens to be a little more affluent, his hut may contain an oven of glazed earthen ware, and two bed-rooms with boarded floors, the walls of which are white-washed, and the doors secured with locks. If he be a Jew, the house is still larger, the roof better, and covered with shingles instead of thatch. The windows are a degree wider, and if he be an inn-keeper, there is a long stable with a coach entrance at each end, which serves, as in Holstein, for barn, stable, cow-house, and a "lodging and entertainment both for man and beast," as the old sign-posts of our country express it. The gentry give to their wooden houses a greater extent, and a form a little more symmetrical. The walls within may be stuccoed and washed with distemper colours, and the walls externally plastered and white-washed. The door of entrance occupies the centre, and is covered with a rude porch raised on four posts, and the front may perhaps boast three or four windows. Such are the elemental parts and composing of a Polish village and nothing under heaven can be more miserable, dirty, or wretched, than the whole assemblage, externally as well as internally.

Most, if not all the inns are kept by Jews, of whose domestic economy Dr. Neale does not present the most inviting account. The only thing which a traveller can command in Galitzia, is the state of the high roads, which are excellent, and kept in admirable repair.

But these, and every thing else (it appears) that is not absolutely abominable, are the erection of the Austrian government; for, previously to the partition of Poland in 1772, these were as miserable as the inns. Our intelligent author censures, with commendable severity, the atrocities with which that partition was attended; but, though a curse to all the world besides, it has proved a real blessing to the Poles.

Every person has gained, excepting a few vain, selfish, pampered magnates, who abused their overgrown power, and were a perpetual source of misery to the unfortunate serfs whom Providence had committed to their care. If ever there was a country where "might constituted right", that country was Poland; the most dreadful oppression, the most execrable tyranny, the most wanton cruelties were daily exercised by the nobles on their unfortunate peasants. Let us quote a few facts, they will speak volumes. A Polish peasant's life was held of the same value with one of his horned cattle; if his lord slew him, he was fined only one hundred Polish florins, or two pounds sixteen shillings sterling. If, on the other hand, a man of ignoble birth dared to raise his hand against a nobleman, death was the inevitable punishment. If any one presumed to question the nobility of a magnate, he was forced to prove his assertion, or suffer death; nay, if a powerful man chose to take a fancy to the field of his humbler neighbour, and to erect a land-mark upon it, and if that land-mark remained for three days, the poor man lost his possession. The atrocious cruelties which were habitually exercised, are hardly credible. A Masalki caused his hounds to devour a peasant who happened to frighten his horse; a Radzivil had the belly of one of his subjects ripped open to thrust his foot into it, hoping thereby to be cured of a malady which tormented him.—Still there were laws in Poland, but how were they executed?—A peasant going to market at Warsaw, met a man who had just then assassinated another; he seized the murderer, bound him, and having placed him in his waggon, together with the murdered corpse, went to deliver him up to the nearest *Staroste* or Justice of Peace. On arriving he was asked if he had ten ducats to pay for his interference, and upon his answering in the negative, he was sent back with his dead and living lumber. After this fact we cannot be surprized to learn that it cost a merchant of Warsaw fourteen hundred ducats to convict and execute two robbers



who had plundered him; joined to all this injustice, there reigned in Poland the most barbarous ignorance and superstition. In the year 1781, the Staroste Potocki, in passing through a miasta, or village, learned that on the following day a person accused of sorcery was to be burned alive. He examined the accused, enquired the hour at which the execution was to take place, and returned home to take measures for preventing this legal murder, by carrying off the prisoner when on his way to the stake. The village magistrates got notice of his intention, and hastened the execution, so that when Potocki arrived, he found the man had been already sacrificed. —Nor was this ignorance and superstition confined to any particular class or order; people of the highest rank were in that respect completely on the level with the lowest serfs. A Polish Baroness who had acquired some notoriety both at home and in France, by her spirit for intrigue and the wit of her correspondence, was in the habit of burning frankincense, and sprinkling her apartments with holy water whenever a thunder storm approached her castle. One day when these pious precautions were proved to be unavailing, the lightning having struck and thrown down her chimneys, she had recourse to an expedient which she believed to be infallible: namely, the burying around her house thirty copies of the Gospel of St. John, *In principio erat verbum*, &c. which is a custom still piously practised on Christmas-day throughout all the churches in Poland! The morals of the people were, and continue to be, at the lowest point of debasement. Female chastity is a virtue unknown in Poland. From the highest to the lowest rank there prevails the most dreadful licentiousness; there are, no doubt, some honourable exceptions; yet they are but exceptions to the general tenor of conduct. The male sex are proportionably profligate; drunkenness, gluttony, and sensuality prevail to a degree unknown in other countries in Europe. Education is, in general, much neglected, the lower class being unable to obtain the means of instruction; and in the higher walks of life, as may be easily conceived, where no man is assured of the legitimacy of his offspring, a total indifference prevails as to the training of the doubtful brood. They are therefore neglected from their cradles, and left to the wild exercise of every passion, undisciplined, untutored, uncontrolled. Endowed by nature with great personal beauty, the young Polish nobleman makes the tour of France and Germany, engrafts on his own native stock of vices those of every

capital which he visits, and after dilapidating his revenues, returns to his paternal estate attended with a train of French valets, cooks, and parasites, and all the paraphernalia of modern luxury, to wallow in sensuality, and die prematurely of acquired disease. Yet such is the race that writers have joined in bewailing as the victims of ambition and the martyrs of patriotism. These terms may exist, but patriotism or ambition were in fact unknown in Poland: inordinate selfishness was the prevailing passion and motive of action, and the whole fabric of human society was rotten and undermined to its very foundations. It is a truth which cannot be too often repeated, that *liberty can exist only amongst a virtuous and moral people*. Whenever human depravity has reached a certain point, a nation must become enslaved, first by its own rulers, and then by surrounding nations. History presents to us this truth in a thousand aspects, and yet mankind are obstinately deaf to the unwelcome truth. When the Saxon family had obtained by bribery and intrigue the crown of Poland, the Polish character was sunk almost past recovery; the wars which ensued tended still more to corrupt and demoralise the people, and when Stanislaus Poniatowsky ascended the throne, it is but reasonable to infer that that weak and profligate Pole possessed neither the talents nor the inclination to reform the condition of his subjects. On the contrary, it would appear, that he participated in their crimes, and only laughed at the scenes of cruelty and injustice which were daily passing around him. Thus, during his reign, a petty noble having refused to resign to Count Thisenhaus his small estate, the Count invited him to dinner, as if desirous of amicably adjusting the affair; and whilst the knight, in the pride of his heart, at such an unexpected honour, assiduously plied the bottle, the Count dispatched some hundreds of peasants with axes, ploughs, and waggons, ordering the village, consisting only of a few wooden buildings, to be pulled down, the materials carried away, and the plough to be passed over the ground which the village had occupied. This was accordingly done. The nobleman, on his return home in the evening, could find neither road, house, nor village. The master and his servant were alike bewildered, and knew not whether they were dreaming, or had lost the power of discrimination; but their surprise and agony were deemed so truly humorous, that the whole Court was delighted with the joke! As a contrast to this story, (related on the authority of Ba-



ron Uklanski, himself a Pole,) the reader may peruse the following, which happened in Galitzia, *after the cruel partition*. A peasant with his wife and children, belonging to the estate of the Staroste Bleski, having fled into Austrian Galitzia, the Staroste assembled a party of horsemen and carried off his serf, upon whom he inflicted a hundred blows of the *kanczuk*, and threw him into a dungeon. The Emperor Joseph the Second having been informed of this fact, caused his Ministers to demand a reparation from the King of Poland, who answered, that it did not depend upon him, but upon his permanent council. The Emperor not being satisfied with this evasive answer, sent a body of two hundred dragoons, to bring back both the Staroste and the serf to Zamoic, where they were brought before an Austrian Court of Justice. The Staroste was condemned to pay a thousand crowns as an indemnity to the peasant, and a fine of five thousand to the Austrian Exchequer. The hundred blows which he had bestowed upon the peasant, were repaid to him on his own person, and he was sent home again to his estate with all due respect.

The Jews have enjoyed singular privileges in Poland, for several centuries, and, in consequence, have amassed great wealth.

But the countenance thus shown to them has been fatal to the Poles, whose vitals they have sucked, and whose morals, already tainted by their own vicious magnates, they have been the grand instruments in corrupting. All the distilleries throughout Poland are farmed out to Jews, who pay large sums to the nobles, for the privilege of poisoning and intoxicating the serfs. The liquors they fabricate are corn-spirits, rendered more palatable and destructive by the addition of the essential oils of fennel and caraway seeds, which are mixed with the wash previously to distillation. This spirituous compound is drunk raw and unmixed with water, and the quantity consumed is enormous. When Joseph the Second obtained Galitzia, that judicious and excellent prince perceived the necessity of limiting the privileges of the Jews; he took from them the power of cultivating the lands belonging to the serfs, subject to contributions, and prohibited them from keeping inns, and distilling spirituous liquors; but upon his death all his wise maxims were laid aside, and the Jews have been slowly and silently regaining their former influence and habits. The inns are now altogether in their hands, as well as the fabrication of ardent spirits and

liqueurs. They have all the traffic in peltry, the selling of both precious metals and diamonds, opals and chameos, &c.; they are also the principal agents in the commerce of grain. Of late years many of these Jewish families who had amassed great wealth by commerce, having affected to abjure their religion and embrace Catholicism, have been ennobled and permitted to purchase extensive estates: still true, however, to their own nation, they have built large towns and villages on these estates, and peopled them exclusively with Jewish families; for, from a singular instinct, the Poles seem to detest their fellowship, and flying from their villages, generally herd together in their own *miasteczka*. The noble families of Ossolenski, Majerski, and Riviczinski, are all of Hebrew origin. The enjoyment of liberty and civil rights seems to have produced a strong effect on the physical constitution and physiognomy of this singular race; bestowing a dignity and energy of character upon them which we may in vain look for in other countries. The men, clothed in long black robes reaching to their ancles, and sometimes adorned in front with silver agraffes, their heads covered with fur caps, their chestnut or auburn locks parted in front, and falling gracefully on the shoulders in spiral curls, display much manly beauty. Nay, I have frequently contemplated with astonishment many amongst them, whose placid, yet melancholy countenances recalled strongly to my recollection the heads depicted by Raphael, Leonardo da Vinci, Carlo Dolce, and the earlier Italian painters; and which, until I visited Poland, I had conceived to exist only amongst the fine ideal forms of art. More than once an involuntary awe has seized me on contemplating on the shoulders of a Hebrew villager, a head presenting those traits of physiognomy, which, by a long association, I had always conjoined with the abstract ideal countenance of the Saviour of the world.

Dr. Neale and his fellow-traveller, Sir Rollo Gillespie, having letters of introduction to Prince Mourousi, hospodar of Moldavia, were hospitably entertained at Jassy; a town erected on the site of a Roman city, and containing a population of not fewer than 10,000 souls, Greeks, Albanians, Russians, Jews, and native Moldavians. The houses are built of brick, wood, and mud. Those of the poor are thatched with bog-reeds, while the dwellings of the opulent are covered with shingles as

in Poland. The streets would not be very agreeable to some of our fashionable loungers. Instead of being paved, they are laid with massive beams of wood, resting at each extremity upon sleepers. These, of course, are elastic, and, when traversed by horses and carriages, they yield a loud rumbling noise like that of a drawbridge, while the copious floods of sable mud beneath are thrown up from time to time, in jets, between the rafters, much to the annoyance of the hapless pedestrians.

The income of the Hospodars, or Viceroy of Moldavia, (for they are appointed by the Porte) is estimated by Dr. Neale at £100,000. per annum. Their office, however, is precarious: having obtained their appointments by bribery and fraud of every kind, they fleece the peasantry whom they are appointed to govern; and when they retire to the shores of the Bosphorus, to enjoy their ill-acquired fortunes, the bowstring or scimitar not unfrequently terminates their career.

We have not room to follow our Author in his voyage down the Danube to the port of Incada, on the Black Sea, where he embarked for Constantinople. Here his professional services were required for the Sultana Valide, mother of the Sultan Selim III. His medical skill however proved ineffectual, and in eight days she ceased to live. The account of his consultation with the Turkish and Greek Physicians, in the Seraglio is very amusing.

Some interesting observations on the plague, and on the Turkish navy, together with a lively picture of Constantinople, next present themselves: for these however we must refer our readers to Dr. Neale's Journal. In March, 1806, he returned to England nearly by the same route which he had travelled the preceding Autumn. Being however accidentally detained at Wielieska, in Poland, Dr. N. eagerly seized that opportunity of descending into the celebrated salt mine there.

There are several shafts leading to different districts of this immense series of excavations; that which I entered is called Janina. We were lowered into the abyss by means of a large cable, to which we were made fast by slings and buckles: when all the party had descended, torches

were lighted, and we found ourselves at the entrance of a chapel, hollowed out of the salt-rock containing altars, columns and statues.

From thence we descended by spacious galleries and winding passages, from one chamber to another, to the depth of 900 feet, where we found our farther progress terminated by a large lake formed from the accumulated water of the springs issuing from the sides of the mine; these springs dissolve large quantities of salt in their passage, and when at rest, deposit it in beautiful cubical crystallizations at the bottom of the lake, from whence they are raked up by means of instruments with long iron prongs. The extent of these excavations is about 6000 feet in their longest diameter, which is from north to south, and about 2000 feet from east to west: the greatest depth to which they have yet gone is 900 feet; but even below that level they have ascertained the existence of immense strata of salt extending from east to west to an unknown distance. In descending from the earth's surface, the following order of strata has been found; first, loose vegetable mould; next clay, argillaceous earth, or marl: thirdly, a fine sand mixed with water, which the workmen call *zye*; fourthly, a black and very compact clay, immediately under which they come upon the fossil salt. The salt found nearest the surface is distributed in immense detached masses, but lower down it is found like fossil coal, in continuous strata, and of such hardness, that the workmen are obliged to employ highly tempered pickaxes and wedges, and to blast it with gunpowder. The masses thus detached are generally oblong squares of 30 or 50 feet; these again are formed into parallelepipeds, and inclosed in small firkins, in which packages they are sent to the most remote extremities of Poland, Austria, and Russia. The larger fragments are rolled along like masses of Portland-stone, by means of wooden rollers to the bottom of the shafts, and then elevated by large windlasses moved by twelve horses. There are ten such shafts, from four to five yards in diameter, some appropriated to elevating the produce, others to the admission of the workmen, or discharge of the waters. The chambers scooped out in various directions, resemble in extent the aisles of a cathedral. We entered one that contained a large table, at which, on solemn occasions, (such as the visits of the members of the Imperial family,) three hundred persons have been accommodated. Occasionally, in blasting the rock, the workmen lay open collections of water, which rush

ing out leave the cavities they occupied covered with the finest groupes of large crystals. Pebbles too, rounded by the action of water, are often found, together with petrified shell and other marine productions, in the midst of the blocks of salt. Bitumen, and forest trees pervaded with salt and bitumen, are to be met with in considerable quantities. The workmen call this wood *Wagh Solin*, or the charcoal of salt. It often approaches to the lustre and hardness of jet, and emits a strong and very disagreeable odour, incommoding the miners in those places which are not well ventilated, such spots emit carbonated hydrogen gas, in large quantities, which rushes suddenly from the fissures of the rocks, and catching fire, explodes, and destroys the miners around. These inflammable exhalations are particularly dangerous after holidays, when there has been a cessation of working, and it is then dangerous to enter particular galleries with a light. Sometimes even without exploding, this gas has killed the workmen, by producing asphyxia; but accidents are much more frequent in the neighbouring mines of Bochnia than at Wieliczka. One of the shafts contains a wooden staircase, of 470 steps: and shafts, as well as passages, are lined with wood, to prevent the falling in of the sides. The workmen employed generally amount to 450, and in one of the mines there is a stable containing 50 horses. No women are ever permitted to enter them. The galleries and shafts are perfectly dry, and even dusty; for the salt, imbibing all moisture, like a sponge, robs even the human body in its passage, and makes the mouth and throat feel hot and dry. The intricacy of the numerous passages is such, that they sometimes mislead even those best accustomed to them. The mines of Bochnia employ 250 workmen; their extent from north to south is only 750 feet, and from east to west 10,000 feet. The superincumbent strata have also a similar arrangement, but there are no detached masses above the continuous strata. The richness of these two mines is such, that it has been calculated that their contents might suffice for the population of Europe. Every year there are dug up six hundred thousand quintals; and although they have now been worked above five hundred and sixty years, (having been discovered in 1251,) there is at present no appearance of their contents being exhausted.

We here take our leave of Dr. Neale's Journal, from which, if our limits permitted, we could have transplanted many

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interesting anecdotes. To those who may have occasion to travel over-land to Turkey, it must prove a most valuable directory; while they, who delight to travel at home, cannot fail to derive much important information, relative to countries that are comparatively unknown. The volume is handsomely printed, and is further ornamented with several coloured engravings, representing the scenery and costumes of the regions through which our Author travelled.

#### *Letters from the Hon. Horace Walpole*

to George Montague, Esq. from the Year 1736 to the Year 1770. 4to. £2. 2s. Rodwell and Martin. London. 1818.

These letters are now published for the first time, from the originals in the Editor's possession. They are the lively effusions of an accomplished gentleman, addressed to his most intimate friend, during a period of nearly forty years. Many curious anecdotes are here related. Lord Orford was deeply skilled in the political intrigues of the day, and has recorded them in his epistolary correspondence *sans ceremonie*. Among the numerous *bons mots* related in this volume, there are many so grossly indelicate, that, for the honour of the noble writer's memory, we cannot but wish they had never seen the light. We shall select a few of the most striking historical and political circumstances for the gratification of our readers. We commence with Lord Orford's account of the state trials of the Scotch peers, who were implicated in the rebellion of 1745.

Poor brave old Balmerino retracted his plea, asked pardon, and desired the lords to intercede for mercy. As he returned to the Tower, he stopped the coach at Charing-cross, to buy honey-blobs, as the Scotch call gooseberries. He says he is extremely afraid Lord Kilmarnock will not behave well. The Duke of Cumberland said publicly at his levee, that the latter proposed murdering the English prisoners. His H—— was to have given a ball last night, but was persuaded to defer it, as it would have rather looked like an insult on the prisoners the very day their sentence was passed.

Lady Cromartie presented her petition to the king last Sunday. He was very

civil to her, but would not at all give her any hopes. She swooned away as soon as he was gone. Lord Cornwallis told me that her Lord weeps every time any thing of his fate is mentioned to him. Old Balmerino keeps up his spirits to the same pitch of gaiety. In the call at Westminster he shewed Lord Kilmarnock how he must lay his head; bid him not wince, lest the stroke should cut his skull or his shoulders; and advised him to bite his lips. As they were to return, he begged they might have another bottle together, as they should never meet any more till —, and then pointed to his neck. At getting into the coach, he said to the jailer, "take care, or you will break my shins with this damned axe."

If you have a mind for a true foreign idea, one of the foreign Ministers said to another, "*vraiment cela est auguste.*" "*Oui,*" replied the other, "*cela est vrai, mais cela n'est pas royale.*"

I am assured that the old Countess of Errol made her son Lord Kilmarnock go into the rebellion on pain of disinheriting him. I don't know whether I told you that the man at the tennis-court protests he has known him dine with the man that sells pamphlets at Story's Gate; "and" says he, "he would often have been glad if I would have taken him home to dinner." He was certainly so poor, that in one of his wife's intercepted letters she tells him she has plagued their steward for a fortnight for money, and can get but three shillings. Can one help pitying such distress? I am vastly softened too about Balmerino's relapse; for his pardon was only granted him to engage his brother's vote at the election of Scotch peers.

My Lord Chancellor has had a thousand pounds in present for his high stewardship, and has got the reversion of clerk of the crown, (twelve hundred a-year) for his second son. What a long time it will be before his posterity are drove into rebellion for want like Lord Kilmarnock.

I have been this morning, (August 16, 1746) at the Tower, and passed under the new heads at Temple Bar, where people make a trade of letting spying-glasses at a halfpenny a look. Old Lovat arrived last night. I saw Murray, Lord Derwentwater, Lord Traquair, Lord Cromartie and his son, and the Lord Provost, at their respective windows. The other two wretched Lords are in dismal towers, and they have stopped up one of old Balmerino's windows, because he talked to the populace; and now he has only one, which looks directly upon all the scaffolding.

They brought in the death-warrant at his dinner. His wife fainted. He said, "Lieutenant, with your damned warrant you have spoiled my Lady's stomach." He has written a sensible letter to the Duke to beg his intercession, and the Duke has given it to the King; but gave a much colder answer to Duke Hamilton, who went to beg it for Lord Kilmarnock; he told him the affair was in the king's hands, and that he had nothing to do with it. Lord Kilmarnock, who has hitherto kept up his spirits, grows extremely terrified.

Several pleasing anecdotes are recorded of the affability and amiable conduct of his present Majesty, soon after his accession, which we omit, to make room for the following account of the funeral of King George II.

Nov. 13, 1760.—Do you know I had the curiosity to go to the burying tother night; I had never seen a royal funeral; nay, I walked as a rag of quality, which I found would be, and so it was, the easiest way of seeing it. It is absolutely a noble sight. The prince's chamber, hung with purple, and a quantity of silver lamps, the coffin under a canopy of purple velvet, and six vast chandeliers on high stands, had a very good effect. The Ambassador from Tripoli and his son were carried to see that chamber. The procession, through a line of foot-guards, every seventh man bearing a torch, the horse-guards lining the out-side, their officers with drawn sabres and crape sashes on horseback, the drums muffled, the fifes, bells tolling, and minute guns,—all this was very solemn. But the charm was the entrance of the Abbey, where we were received by the Dean and Chapter in rich robes, the choir and almsmen bearing torches; the whole Abbey so illuminated, that one saw it to greater advantage than by day; the tombs, long aisles, and fretted roof, all appearing distinctly, and with the happiest *chiaro scuro*. There wanted nothing but incense, and little chapels here and there, with priests saying mass for the repose of the defunct; yet one could not complain of its not being Catholic enough. I had been in dread of being coupled with some boy of ten years' old; but the heralds were not very accurate, and I walked with George Grenville, taller and older to keep me in countenance. When we came to the chapel of Henry the Seventh, all solemnity and decorum ceased; no order was observed, people sat or stood where they could or would; the yeomen of the guard were crying out for help, oppressed by the immense weight of the coffin; the Bishop



read sadly, and blundered in the prayers; the fine chapter *man that is born of a woman*, was chanted, not read; and the anthem, besides being immeasurably tedious, would have served as well for a nuptial. The real serious part was the figure of the Duke of Cumberland, heightened by a thousand melancholy circumstances. He had a dark brown Adonis, and a cloak of black cloth, with a train of five yards. Attending the funeral of a father could not be pleasant: his leg extremely bad, yet forced to stand upon it near two hours; his face bloated and distorted with his late paralytic stroke, which has affected too one of his eyes, and placed over the mouth of the vault, into which, in all probability, he must himself so soon descend; think how unpleasant a situation! He bore it all with a firm and unaffected countenance. This grave scene was fully contrasted by the burlesque Duke of N——. He fell into a fit of crying the moment he came into the chapel, and flung himself back in a stall, the Archbishop hovering over him with a smelling-bottle; but in two minutes his curiosity got the better of his hypocrisy, and he ran about the chapel with his glass to spy who was or was not there, spying with one hand, and mopping his eyes with the other. Then returned fear of catching cold; and the Duke of Cumberland, who was sinking with heat, felt himself weighed down, and turning round, found it was the Duke of N—— standing upon his train, to avoid the chill of the marble. It was very theatric to look down into the vault, where the coffin lay, attended by mourners with lights.

We extract one passage more, which we think one of the most amusing in the whole volume. It contains a lively sketch of the French Court during the reign of Louis XV. and a pleasing account of the Royal Institution of St. Louis, originally founded by the celebrated Madame Maintenon, and liberally endowed by Louis XIV.

*Paris, Sunday night Sept. 17. 1769.*

I am heartily tired; but as it is too early to go to bed, I must tell you how agreeably I have passed the day. I wished for you; the same scenes strike us both, and the same kind of visions has amused us both ever since we were born.

Well then: I went this morning to Versailles with my niece Mrs. Cholmondeley, Mrs. Hart, Lady Denbigh's sister, and the Count de Grave, one of the most amiable, humane, and obliging men alive. Our first

object was to see Madame du Barri. Being too early for mass, we saw the dauphin and his brothers at dinner. The eldest is the picture of the Duke of Grafton, except that he is more fair, and will be taller. He has a sickly air, and no grace. The count de Provence has a very pleasing countenance, with an air of more sense than the count d'Artois, the genius of the family. They already tell as many *bon-mots*, of the latter as of Henri quatre and Louis quatorze. He is very fat, and the most like his grandfather of all the children. You may imagine this royal mess did not occupy us long: thence to the chapel, where a first row in the balconies was kept for us. Madame du Barri arrived over against us below, without rouge, without powder, and indeed *sans avoir fait sa toilette*; an odd appearance, as she was so conspicuous, close to the altar, and amidst both court and people. She is pretty, when you consider her; yet so little striking, that I never should have asked who she was. There is nothing bold, assuming, or affected in her manner. Her husband's sister was along with her. In the tribune above, surrounded by prelates, was the amorous and still handsome king. One could not help smiling at the mixture of piety, pomp, and carnality. From chapel we went to the dinner of the elder Mesdames. We were almost stifled in the anti-chamber, where their dishes were heating over charcoal, and where we could not stir for the press. When the doors are opened every body rushes in, princes of the blood, cordons bleus, abbés, housemaids, and the Lord knows who and what. Yet so used are their Highnesses to this trade, that they eat as comfortably and heartily as you or I could do in our own parlours.

Our second act was much more agreeable. We quitted the Court and a reigning mistress, for a dead one and a cloyster. In short, I had obtained leave from the Bishop of Chartres to enter into St. Cyr; and as Madame du Deffand never leaves any thing undone that can give me satisfaction, she had written to the Abbess to desire I might see every thing that could be seen there. The Bishop's order was to admit me, Monsieur de Grave et les Dames de ma compagnie; I begged the Abbess to give me back the order, that I might deposit it in the archives of Strawberry, and she complied instantly. Every door flew open to us; and the nuns vied in attentions to please us. The first thing I desired to see was Madame de Maintenon's apartment. It consists of two small rooms, a library, and a very small chamber, the same in which the Czar saw her, and in



which she died. The bed is taken away, and the room covered now with bad pictures of the royal family, which destroys the gravity and simplicity. It is wainscotted with oak, with plain chairs of the same, covered with dark blue damask. Every where else the chairs are of blue cloth. The simplicity and extreme neatness of the whole house, which is vast, are very remarkable. A large apartment above (for that I have mentioned is on the ground floor) consisting of five rooms, and destined by Louis Quatorze for Madame de Maintenon, is now the infirmary, with neat white linen beds, and decorated with every text of Scripture, by which could be insinuated that the foundress was a Queen. The hour of Vespers being come, we were conducted to the chapel, and as it was my curiosity that had led us thither, I was placed in the Maintenon's own tribune; my company in the adjoining gallery. The pensioners two and two, each band headed by a man, march orderly to their seats, and sing the whole service, which, I confess, was not a little tedious. The young ladies to the number of two hundred and fifty are dressed in black, with short aprons of the same; the latter and their stays bound with blue, yellow, green, or red, to distinguish the classes; the captains and lieutenants have knots of a different colour for distinction. Their hair is curled and powdered; their coiffeure a sort of French round-eared caps, with white tippets, a sort of ruff and large tucker: in short, a very pretty dress. The nuns are entirely in black, with crape veils and long trains, deep white handkerchiefs and forehead clothes, and a very long train. The chapel is plain but very pretty, and in the middle of the choir under a black marble lies the foundress. Madame de Cambis, one of the nuns, who are about forty, is beautiful as a Madonna. The Abbess has no distinction but a larger and richer gold cross: her apartment consists of two very small rooms. Of Madame de Maintenon we did not see fewer than twenty pictures. The young one looking over her shoulder has a round face, without the least resemblance to those of her latter age. That in the royal mantle, of which you know I have a copy, is the most repeated; but there is another with a longer and a leaner face, which has by far the most sensible look. She is in black, with a high point head and band, a long train, and is sitting in a chair of purple velvet. Before her knees stands her niece, Madame de Noailles, a child: at a distance, a view of Versailles or St. Cyr, I could not distinguish which. We were shewn some rich

reliquaries, and the *corpo santo*, that was sent to her by the Pope. We were then carried into the public room of each class. In the first, the young ladies, who were playing at chess, were ordered to sing to us the chorusses of Athaliah; in another they danced minuets and country dances, while a nun, not quite so able as St. Cecilia, played on a violin. In the others they acted before us the proverbs or conversations written by Madame de Maintenon for their instruction: for she was not only their foundress but their saint, and their adoration of her memory has quite eclipsed the Virgin Mary. We saw their dormitory, and saw them at supper; and at last were carried to their archives, where they produced volumes of her letters, and where one of the nuns gave me a small piece of paper, with three sentences in her handwriting. I forgot to tell you, that this kind Dame, who took to me extremely, asked me if we had many convents and many relics in England. I was much embarrassed for fear of destroying her good opinion of me, and so said we had but few now. Oh! we went too to the apothecaire, where they treated us with cordials, and where one of the ladies told me inoculation was a sin, as it was a voluntary detention from mass, and as voluntary a cause of eating *gras*. Our visit concluded in the garden, now grown very venerable, where the young ladies played at little games before us. After a stay of four hours we took our leave. I begged the Abbess's blessing; she smiled, and said, she doubted I should not place much faith in it. She is a comely old gentlewoman, and very proud of having seen Madame de Maintenon.

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*Narrative of an Expedition to explore the River Zaire*, usually called the Congo, in South Africa, in 1816, under the direction of Captain J. H. Tuckey, R. N. To which is [are] added the Journal of Professor Smith, some general observations on the Country, and its Inhabitants, and an Appendix containing the Natural History of that part of the Kingdom of Congo, through which the Zaire flows. Published by permission of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. 4to. with 14 Plates, 22. 2s. London; Murray, 1818.

'The reign of George III.' it is well observed in the introduction to this elegant volume, 'will be referred to by

future historians, as a period not less distinguished by the brilliant exploits of our countrymen in arms, than by the steady and progressive march of the sciences and the arts.' And the narrative of the expedition now under consideration cannot but be read with as much interest as the relations of the Voyages undertaken by Cook, Vancouver, Flinders, La Perouse and others; though, from the premature deaths of the principal gentlemen employed in it, the grand object of discovery failed to be accomplished. A well written introduction, which report ascribes to Mr. Barrow, the active and intelligent under-secretary to the Admiralty Board, announces the objects of the expedition, together with the preparations made to ensure success; and furnishes us with brief but interesting memoirs of Capt. Tuckey, Lieut. Hawkey, Messrs. Eyre, Fitz-Maurice, Smith, Cranch, Tudor and Galwey, who fell victims to their unwearied assiduity in the cause of science. To the talents and amiable character of Captain Tuckey in particular, the highest testimony is given, though not more honourable than such a character deserves. We knew and esteemed him. We saw him but a very few days before he quitted London on his exploratory voyage,—elated with the hope of extending the regions of science,—yet that hope was dashed for a moment with the thought that he might not return. His ardour, however, in the acquisition of knowledge soon silenced these forbodings, and the consciousness, that his family would be provided for by a grateful country, reassured him. We doubt not that his wishes have been realized, and that the provision allotted to his wife and orphans, is such, as his talents and various services so amply deserved.

Captain Tuckey's narrative embraces the general objects of the voyage; the contemporaneous journal of Professor Smith is confined principally to Botanical and other subjects of natural history. In our abstract of this volume we shall notice the most important facts related by them.

The Congo, and Dorothy transport, which was to accompany her to the mouth of the Zaire, quitted the Thames

on the 25th of February, 1817, but being detained by contrary winds did not clear the English Channel until the 19th of the following month. They now steered towards the Island of Madeira; and, the Congo's decks and sides having become extremely leaky, Captain Tuckey anchored for 24 hours in Porto Praya, in the Island of St. Jago, in order to caulk her sides, which could not be done at sea. While the necessary repairs were carrying into effect, Captain T. and the scientific gentlemen attached to the expedition landed on the 9th of April, and the latter commenced their researches.

The island of Porto Praya is surrounded by a perpendicular wall of rock without any strand; and its shape is that of an oblique cone, the top of which rears its head above the clouds, appearing at a distance like a black spot. The harbour opens out in a semi-circular form; on both sides of it, batteries have been erected, but merely for the sake of appearance. 'Guns without carriages, negro-soldiers having muskets without locks, and barrels tied to the stocks with twine, constitute the defence of the harbour.' At the bottom of this circular inlet, is situated Porto Praya, the principal sea-port town of this island. This capital of the Cape Verde Islands is but a wretched place: with the exception of half-a-dozen houses belonging to the chief officers which are plastered and whitewashed, and of the church which is without a spire, and externally resembles a barn, this town consists of three rows of hovels constructed of gravel and mud, thatched with branches of the date tree, and chiefly inhabited by negroes.

The fortifications, says Captain Tuckey, consists of what is here called a fort, but which an engineer would be puzzled to describe; and a line, facing the bay, of sixteen old iron guns, with a half-demolished parapet wall. In a sort of bastion of the fort, the grave of Captain Eveleigh is distinguished by a patch of pavement of round pebbles. This officer, commanding His Majesty's ship *Acteon*, was mortally wounded in a drawn action with a French frigate. On the several high platform points that surround the bay are also mounted some guns, each of these posts being guarded by a single negro family.

From the imposing appearance of these *batteries*, it is, doubtless, that the Governor-general expects that all vessels will notify their intention of sailing; nor could I refrain from a smile, when, after informing me that this was a necessary ceremony, even for ships of war, he assured me that on hoisting a flag, he would immediately make a signal to the *batteries*, to let us pass!; perfectly satisfied as I was, that the vessels might be almost out of sight of the Island before a gun could be fired.

The bay of Porto Praya, however, possesses the greatest capability of being strongly fortified against shipping, and the town might, by a simple wall in those places where the sides of the platform are not perpendicular, be secured from a *coup de main*. The town must however in this case be supplied with water from the rain collected in cisterns. There are here no regular European troops, a few officers excepted, and the militia; one of whom may be seen standing sentinel every ten yards in the town, perfectly in character with the fortifications, this corps being composed of the most ragged, bare-legged, sans-culotte vagabond-looking wretches of all shades of colour, from the swarthy European Portuguese to the Negro of Guinea; and, as if it was determined that there should be no incongruity in any part of the military department, not one of their muskets in ten has a lock, and many of the barrels are lashed to the stocks with rope yarn.

The condition of the Negroes is as wretched as in any of the West India Islands; and the strictest precautions are taken to prevent them from escaping on board foreign vessels that touch at this island. The industrious pursuits of the inhabitants are limited to the raising of supplies for their own wants, consisting of live stock and vegetables, the manufacturing of a little sugar, and weaving the cotton of the island chiefly into shawls for the women. There is consequently little to export.

Towards the sea shore, the Island of St. Jago presents the most forbidding appearance of sterility; but its interior, which was explored by Professor Smith and Mr. Tudor, is described as more pleasing, the vallies being well watered, and covered with plantations of fruits and vegetables, while the hills well clothed with grass, furnished pasture to numerous herds of cattle and flocks of sheep.

The Cape Verdes, Dr. Smith remarks, like all African Atlantic islands, of submarine volcanic origin, are mostly of the basaltic formation. Few of them seem to have had super-marine eruptions, and perhaps the cone of Fogo, which rises above 7000 feet, and still smokes, is the only one. The forms of the four high north-western islands, and of Brava, as represented in the charts, lead to the belief that they do not differ essentially in structure from the basaltic mountains of St. Jago, and it is probable that Mayo is similar to the inferior region of the latter island.

The south-east and south coasts of St. Jago are surrounded by steep and often perpendicular rocky cliffs of a few fathoms in height, from which the land rises towards the mountains, in a generally flat surface, with a few hills covered by loose fragments and furrowed with ravines.

The valley of Trinidad, the largest and deepest ravine in the south side of the island, commences at the sandy beach of Porto Praya, and runs S.S.W. and N.N.E. with its upper extremity bent to the E.N.E. until it is lost in sloping hills. It is generally covered with volcanic fragments.

The central ridge of hills follows nearly the largest diameter of the island from S.E. to N.W., but nearest to the eastern coast, with sloping sides to the west, and having many steep basaltic rocks, and well watered vallies or ravines to the east. The peak of St. Antonio rises above the other mountains in an oblique, conical, sharp pointed form, to the height of about 4500 feet.

The sea rocks round Porto Praya expose five strata to view; 1st. or lowest, a *conglomerat*, passing into pumice tufa; 2d, *pumice*; 3d. a thin layer of *porous basalt*; 4th, *columnar basalt*; and 5th, or uppermost, a *basalt-like substance*, which from its concentric and globular forms seems to have been in a semifluid state. Farther inland, the basaltic strata sometimes contain *olivine* and *augite*, and more rarely *amphibole*. About a league up the valley, on its western border, are huge rocks, which cause a bending in its direction, and which are composed of a deep red *quartz*, with crystals of *felspar*; about two leagues up are found loose masses of lava, the cells sometimes empty, sometimes filled with crystals of *mesotype*. To the west, I observed at some distance a discoloured appearance, not unlike a lava stream, and not far distant from some conical hills, in the direction of the Peak of Fogo; but the stinted time did not

admit of examining if these were the vestiges of an eruption. In two or three places I met beds of a compact *felspar*, mostly decomposed into a white earth.

Though the Island of St. Jago is scantily supplied with birds, fish are tolerably abundant in the bay; yet though the inhabitants are most rigid catholics, it appears that they make fish a very small portion of their general food.

Refreshments for a ship's crew, are by no means to be procured at Porto Praya on reasonable terms; for lean bullocks of 250lb. weight they at this time expected 40 dollars; for long-haired African sheep, 4 dollars each; milch goats, 2 to three dollars; pigs of 50lb. (a long-legged and long-sided breed,) 5 dollars; large turkeys,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  dollar each; small long-legged fowls, 6 for a dollar. A few Muscovy ducks were seen in the country, but no geese. For bullocks or sheep, bills or cash are alone taken; but all other stock, as well as fruit and vegetables, which usually belong to negroes, may be most advantageously procured in exchange for any articles of wearing apparel, or for blankets. Monkeys are offered for sale by every negro, and unless a prohibition is issued, the seamen will always fill a ship with these mischievous animals. The only species here is the green monkey.

The caulking of the Congo being completed by the evening of the tenth of April, our voyagers intended to quit Porto Praya on the following morning, but were detained: it being Maunday Thursday, a solemn festival of the church of Rome, they could not settle their business on shore until the 12th, when they weighed anchor. After a tedious passage, and encountering some bad weather, they arrived in the evening of June 30th, at the mouth of the Zaire, and anchored off Malemba point.

On the morning of the 1st of July we were surprised by a visit from the Mafook or king's merchant of Malemba, accompanied by several other negro gentlemen, and a large cortege of attendants in an European built four-oared boat and two canoes, one of which latter preceded the boat to announce the great man, and the officer in her introduced himself by letting us know that "he was a gentleman, and his name was Tom Liverpool." The first question put by the Mafook on his coming on board was "if we wanted slaves;" nor could we for a long time convince him in the nega-

tive, observing that we were only merchant ships, and particularly from our numerous boats. Having at last made him understand the motive of the expedition, and informed him that no nation but the Portuguese were now permitted to trade in slaves; he very liberally began to abuse the sovereigns of Europe, telling us that he was over-run with captives, whom he would sell at half their value, adding, that the only vessel that had visited Malemba for five years was a French ship about a year before this time; and according to him, the Portuguese government had prohibited their subjects from trafficking in slaves to the north of Cabenda, where there were now nine vessels bearing their colours, and one Spaniard. The Mafook however acknowledged that they sometimes sent their boats from Cabenda to Malemba to procure slaves, and indeed we saw an European boat sailing between the two ports.

The Mafook finding we did not want slaves, offered to supply us with fresh provisions; and as we knew we should, as usual, be obliged to anchor in the evening not far from our present station, I accepted his offer of his sending his boats on shore for that purpose, he himself desiring to remain on board for the night with eight of his officers, doubtless in the expectation of having a glorious dose of brandy, which in fact they swilled until they could no longer stand.

The dresses of these gentry were a singular medley of European and native costume; the Mafook had on a red superfine cloth waistcoat; his secretary, an English general's uniform coat on his otherwise naked body; a third, a red cloak edged with gold lace like a parish beadle's, &c. &c. The native portion of the dress consisted of a piece of checked or other cotton cloth folded round the waist, and a little apron of the skin of some animal, which is a mark of gentility, and as such is not permitted to be worn by menial attendants. A striped worsted cap, or else one of their own manufacture and of very curious workmanship, on the head, completed the useful part of their dress. Their ornaments consisted of rings of iron and copper on the ankles and wrists, welded on so as not to be taken off; and many of the copper ones having raised figures tolerably executed. This metal we understood was abundant in their country. Besides necklaces of beads, the general neck ornament was circles or rings of the bristles of the elephant's tail, called by them *mofil*, and which seemed to be multiplied propor-

tion to the puppyism of the wearer, the graver or middle aged men having but one or two, while some of the young ones had so many, that they could with difficulty move the head, and reminded us of our Bond street bloods, with their chains hid in an enormous cravat.

All were loaded with fetiches of the most heterogeneous kinds; bits of shells, horns, stones, wood, rags, &c. &c.; but the most prized seemed to be a monkey's bone, to which they paid the same worship that a good catholic would do to the *os sacrum* of his patron saint. The *master fetiche* of the Mafook was a piece of most indecent sculpture representing two men, surrounded by the tips of goat's horns, shells, and other rubbish, and slung over the shoulder with a belt of the skin of a snake. The features of these sculptured figures, instead of being Negro, as might be expected, were entirely Egyptian; the nose aquiline and the forehead high. The canoes are of a single tree; each had five men, who worked them with long paddles standing up. At night our visitors were satisfied with a sail in the 'tween decks, where they all huddled together, and from which they started at daylight to light their pipes and resume their devotions to the brandy bottle.

As the negroes who visited the vessels understood some English and more French, with the assistance of Somme Simmons, a native of Congo, who sailed with them from England, our navigators collected a considerable number of words of the Malambo language.

In the morning of July 6th they weighed anchor, and commenced their voyage up the Zaire and on the next day were visited by the Mafook or Governor of Shark Point, as dirty a looking wretch as can be well conceived, who made pretensions sufficiently lofty, claiming to be received with as much respect as a prince. Finding, however, that he had not to deal with slave-trading vessels, he was content to receive such accommodations as Captain Tuckey thought proper to bestow upon him. Professor Smith availed himself of an opportunity to go ashore and prosecute his researches. Almost all the negroes who came on board, (and they were visited by many) were professedly Christians. One of them was even a Catholic priest, ordained by the Capuchin

monks at Loando, who had given him a diploma. This barefooted black apostle, however, had no fewer than *five* wives, whose number is always in proportion to their means and inclination, which they never forget to make known. 'A few crosses,' says Dr. Smith, 'on the necks of the negroes, some Portuguese prayers, and a few lessons taught by heart, are the only fruits that remain of the labours of three hundred years!' Had Portuguese missionaries of former times possessed the same enlightened and truly Christian policy, which *now* characterize the pious labours of the British missionaries in various parts of the world, what good might not have been effected in the course of so large a period!

While the expedition was detained at Shark Point, the Naturalists went ashore and prosecuted their researches, of which Dr. Smith has given a detailed account. On the 17th Capt. Tuckey, finding it impracticable to get the Dorothy transport up the river, determined to transship the stores into the Congo. While this business was performing, they were visited by many natives, and, among others, by the Mafook Sina or chief King's merchant of Embomma, an important personage, whom Capt. T. found it expedient to indulge in his immoderate demands, on account of his influence at his sable majesty's court.

As the precariousness of the sea breezes rendered the progress of the Congo up the river extremely tedious, and as it was important to Capt. T. to arrange matters at Embomma without loss of time, he resolved to proceed thither in the sloop's double boat; and on the 26th they arrived at the village of Lombe the banza or market of the King of Embomma. In their progress, Simmons, the black man above-noticed, to whom Government had humanely given a passage to his native country, met with some of his family. The story of this man, which was partly related to Capt. T. by his father, adds one blot more to the character of European Slave Traders.

Mongova Seki, (such was his name,) who was a prince of the blood and counsellor to the King of Embomma, en-



trusted his son, when eight or ten years old, to a Liverpool Captain, in order to be educated in England; but his conscientious guardian found it less troublesome to have him taught to make sugar at Saint Kitts, where he accordingly sold him. After suffering many hardships, he escaped on board a King's ship, from which he was paid off on the reduction of the fleet. During his voyage to Africa, Simmons performed, without any signs of impatience or disgust, the menial office of cook's mate. An interview with the Chenoo ensued; in which, being satisfied of the honourable nature of Captain Tuckey's mission, he allowed him to proceed up the river.

On the 1st of August, Captain T. was visited by a Mr. Sherwood, the ostensible mate of a brig under Spanish colours, which they had met at the mouth of the Zaire, and who had been an old slave trader from Liverpool in this river.

He was accompanied by four Portuguese masters of trading vessels now at Cabenda, and part of those that had quitted Embomma, on intelligence of an English King's ship approaching. Their visit was for the purpose of assuring themselves if I meant to interfere with the slave trade, and desired to show me their papers. I declined however looking at them, declaring explicitly that I should not meddle with trade or traders in any manner, which seemed to satisfy them, and they went off, as they said, to bring their vessels back from Cabenda. The Fuka of the Point and all the trading men seemed to be also rejoiced at learning this declaration, as they had still doubted, it seems, my assurances made to themselves. There seems to be no reason to doubt but that the chief slave trade to this river is *bona fide* Portuguese. Two persons of this nation visited me, saying they were from Rio Janeiro; I endeavoured to learn *en passant* the amount of the trade, and by combining their answers with the accounts of the natives, think it may be averaged at 2000 slaves a year.

The price of a slave at this time, as stated by the natives, is as follows

2 Muskets; 2 casks of gunpowder; 2 Guineas (1 fathom each); 12 long Indians (10 fathoms each); 2 nicanes (6 fathoms each); 1 Rouaul (8 fathoms); 1 fathom woollen cloth; 1 corte, or sash of cloth; 2 jars of brandy; 5 knives; 5 strings of

beads; 1 razor; 1 looking-glass; 1 cap; 1 iron bar; 1 pair of scissors; 1 padlock.

Capt. Tuckey, however, is of opinion that the slaves are now sold for one half this valuation. During his residence here, he collected a variety of miscellaneous information relative to the inhabitants, their pursuits, manners and customs.

This was the winter of the country, the thermometer in the day seldom rising above 76, and at night, when there are occasionally (not always) heavy dews, falling to 60. The mornings, from sun-rise to 9 or 10 o'clock, are dark, hazy, and sometimes foggy. The winds in the morning are often light from south to S.W. The sea breezes set in very irregularly from noon till 4 o'clock, from west to W.S.W.; they have seldom any considerable force more than once a week, and are stronger after a hazy morning, succeeded by a hot sun; they die away from sunset to 10 o'clock. The natives feel the changes of temperature very severely, shivering with cold when the sea breeze sets in fresh.

Salt is the great object of trade at the Market point, and is made near the river's mouth, and brought up by canoes in baskets of the substance that covers the trunk of the palm trees, of about 7lbs. each, one of which fetches about two fathoms of blue baft. The other objects of petty traffic are palm oil, and palm nuts, from which the oil is extracted. Indian corn, pepper (chiefly bird pepper,) and mat sails for canoes. The small money in use is little mats of the leaf of the bamboo, about 18 inches square, 20 of which will purchase a fowl. The name of Zaire is entirely unknown to the people of Embomma, who call the river "Moienzi énzaddi," the great river, or literally the river that absorbs all the lesser ones; this title must however be derived from its receiving tributary streams higher up, as we could not understand that there is a stream of any consideration thus far; and the only springs we observed were two very insignificant ones issuing from a rock near the banza; there is also said to be good rock water at the Market point, and at Tall Trees; and while at anchor at Sherwood's creek, the natives brought a cask of excellent water from a creek near Kelly's point. The river water is at this season but little muddy, and after being boiled and allowed to deposit its sediment, is not found to affect the people.

There are several varieties of the palm tree, three of which afford palm wine. The only vegetable production

of any consequence in commerce, is cotton, which grows wild and luxuriantly; but the natives have not gathered it, since the English ceased to trade to the river, the Liverpool traders formerly taking off a small quantity.

The cultivation of the ground is entirely the business of slaves and women, the King's daughters and princes' wives being constantly thus employed, or in collecting the fallen branches of trees for fuel. The only preparation the ground undergoes is burning the grass, raking the soil into little ridges with a hoe, and dropping the Indian corn grains into holes. The other objects of cultivation that we saw near the banza, were tobacco and beans of two sorts. Fruits are very scarce at this time, the only ones being long plantains, small bitter oranges, limes and pumpkins. There are no cocoa nut trees, nor, according to the natives, is this tree found in the country. The only root we saw is the sweet cassava, which the natives eat raw and roasted. Sugar cane of two kinds was seen.

The domestic animals are sheep spotted black and white, with pendulous ears and no horns, goats, hogs of a small breed, a few dogs resembling the shepherd's dog, and cats. The black cattle brought by the Portuguese cannot be considered as fully established, no care being taken of them, though, from their very fine appearance and their excellent meat, no part of the world seems more proper for their multiplication. Common fowls of a small breed, and Muscovy ducks are the only domestic poultry.

The wild animals consist of a few elephants, buffaloes which are said to be abundant, a few antelopes, and wild hogs. There are also tigers and tiger-cats, and numerous monkies, hippotami and alligators. The species of fish and insects are not many. Among the birds our travellers saw grey and other parrots, the toucan, common royston crow, a great variety of king-fishers, and a considerable number of the falcon tribe. Though the natives spoke of a large species of snake, Captain Tuckey saw no other reptile than a water-snake and some small lizards.

The natives are, with very few exceptions, dressed in European clothing, their only manufacture being a kind of caps of grass, and shawls of the same materials; both are made by the men, as are their houses and canoes, the latter of a high tree, which grows up the river, and appears to

be a species of the ficus, resembling that of the *ficus religiosa*. These vary in their size, but they appear to be generally from twenty to twenty-four feet long by eighteen to twenty, and even twenty-four inches wide. Their drinking vessels are pumpkins or gourds, and their only cooking utensil earthen pots of their own making, in which they boil or stew their meats, but more generally boil them. They take no wild animals for food, a few birds excepted, but they are very inexpert in the use of the musquet; and their natural indolence seems to suppress any fondness for the chase.

Their musical instruments consist of a large drum and a kind of guitar, or rather a lyre of which Capt. T. has given a representation, and which appears to be constructed with great care.

Both men and women shave the head in ornamental figures, according to fancy, and the brides are always close shaven before they are presented to their husbands; this operation being performed on them by an old woman. The women seem to consider pendent breasts as ornamental, the young girls, as soon as they begin to form, pressing them close to the body and downwards withal with bandages. They also sometimes file the two front teeth away, and raise cicatrices on the skin as well as the men.

The common ceremony of closing a bargain, of giving a receipt or an assurance, is by breaking a leaf, which is considered as then irrevocable; and this ceremony we found necessary to perform with the seller of every fowl.

Excepting one knife, which was stolen by a boy, we met with no instances of theft; and on one of the great men being informed of the loss in this case, the whole of the persons present were called under the great tree, and asked individually if they had taken it; when a boy confessed and produced it.

These people are distinguished by various superstitions. Among these is refraining from different kinds of food, at certain times and occasions. But the two principal features in their moral character are indolence in the men, and degradation of the women, who are considered and treated as perfect slaves. Their bodies, being at the entire disposal of their fathers or husbands, may be transferred by either of them, how and when they please.

Both men and women rise at day light,

and after washing their skins, those who pretend to gentility rub their shoulders and bodies to their waist with palm oil, which, though it keeps their skins smooth, gives even to the women, who otherwise have not the same natural effluvia as the men, a most disagreeable smell.

There are much fewer mulattoes among them than might be expected from their intercourse with Europeans, two only having yet been seen by us.

The mode of salutation is by gently clapping the hands, and an inferior at the same time goes on his knees and kisses the bracelet on the superior's ancle.

On the 5th of August they proceeded up the river as far as Yellalla or the Cataract, amid various impediments from the different tribes of natives, whom Capt. T. by his address contrived to conciliate.

The further they proceeded up the river, the fewer European articles were found in the possession of the natives. The country grass cloth generally formed the sole clothing of the mass of people, and gourds were the substitutes for glass bottles or earthen mugs. The population of Congo is extremely thin, and, with the exception of a few fishermen who remain on the rocks at the river side, is collected into *banzas* or *market towns*, and *gentlemen's towns*. Cooloo, the largest of the former does not contain more than 300 souls; but the fertility of the soil is such, that with very moderate industry, it is capable of supporting a great increase of population.

It is difficult to determine the extent of the dominions of Congo. Captain Tuckey has mentioned their probable boundaries, but as these are unintelligible without the aid of the map, we shall proceed to offer a few details relative to the government of that empire. The *Chenooships*, into which it is divided, and which are improperly named kingdoms by the Europeans,

Are hereditary fiefs, passing in the female line; that is, on the decease of the Chenoo the succession, instead of passing to the son, goes to his brother uterine uncle or cousin. On every demise a fresh investiture takes place by the viceroy's sending a cap (here the mark of all dignity) to the appointed successor; but though it is necessary that the succession should be continued in the family, the viceroy is not

restricted to nearness of kin or primogeniture, but as favour, corruption or intrigue operates strongest, the investiture is given. The Chenoo, in his turn, appoints several inferior officers by sending them caps, particularly the Mafook, or custom master, who interferes in all trading transactions. The Mombella, Macaya and Mambom, are officers whose respective powers I have not yet been able to ascertain with any certainty. Slavery is here of two kinds, which may be denominated household or domestic, and trading. When a young man is of age to begin the world, his father or guardian gives him the means of purchasing a number of slaves of each sex, in proportion to his quality, from whom he breeds his domestic slaves, and these (though it does not appear that he is bound by any particular law) he never sells or transfers, unless in cases of misbehaviour, when he holds a palaver, at which he is tried and sentenced. These domestic slaves are, however, sometimes pawned for debt, but are always redeemed as soon as possible. The only restraint on the conduct of the owners, towards their domestic slaves, seems to be the fear of their desertion; for if one is badly treated, he runs off, and goes over to the territory of another Chenoo, where he is received by some proprietor of land, which inevitably produces a feud between the people of the two districts. The trading or marketable slaves are those purchased from the itinerant black slave merchants, and are either taken in war, kidnapped, or condemned for crimes; the first two of these classes, however, evidently form the great mass of the exported slaves; and it would seem that the kidnapped ones (or as the slave merchants who speak English call it "catching in the bush,") are by far the most numerous. This practice, however, is certainly unknown at present on the banks of this river as far as we have yet proceeded.

The property which a man dies possessed of devolves to his brothers or uterine uncles, but prescriptively, as it would appear, for the use of the family of the deceased; for they are bound by custom (which is here tantamount to our written laws) to provide in a proper manner for the wives and children of the deceased; and the wives they may make their own, as in the Mosaic dispensation.

Crimes are punished capitally by decapitation, by gradual amputation of the limbs, by burning and by drowning. The only capital crimes, however, seem to be poisoning, and adultery with the wives of the great men. This latter crime, it would

appear, being punished in proportion to the rank of the husband. Thus a private man accepts two slaves from the aggressor; but the son of a Chenoo cannot thus compromise his dishonour, but is held bound to kill the aggressor; and if he escapes pursuit, he may take the life of the first relation of the adulterer he meets; and the relatives of this latter, by a natural reaction, revenging this injustice on the other party, or one of his relations, is one of the grand causes of the constant animosities of the neighbouring villages. If a man poisons an equal, he is simply decapitated; but if an inferior commits this crime (the only kind of secret murder) on a superior, the whole of his male relations are put to death, even to the infants at the breast.

When a theft is discovered, the gangam kissey or priest, is applied to, and the whole of the persons suspected are brought before him. After throwing himself into violent contortions, which the spectators consider as the inspirations of the kissey or fetiche, he fixes on one of the party as the thief, and the latter is led away immediately to be sentenced by a palaver. Of course the judgment of the priest is guided either by chance, or by individual enmity; and though (as our informer assured us) the judgment was often found to be false, it derogates nothing from the credit of the gangam, who throws the whole blame on the kissey.

The frequency of the crime of putting poison in victuals, has established the custom of the master invariably making the person, who presents him with meat or drink, taste it first; and in offering either to a visitor, the host performs this ceremony himself; this the natives, who speak English, call "taking off the fetiche."

Both sexes paint themselves with red ochre; and, before a bride is conveyed to her husband, she is smeared with this substance from head to foot. The men also make marks on their foreheads and arms with both red and white clays; but the only answer we could get to our enquiries respecting these practices was, that they were done by order of the gangam kissey.

On the 31st of August, Cap. Tuckey and his party left Cooloo. Several of them were at this time indisposed; but their zeal in the cause of science led them to exert themselves—fatally beyond their strength. They endeavoured however to penetrate still further up the country, but were more impeded by the difficulty of obtaining guides and the ignorance of those who undertook to shew them their way, than by the dif-

ficulties of the country itself. At length they were compelled to retrace their way to the ship, from the increasing illness of Captain Tuckey and several of his party.

It is impossible to peruse the short and abrupt notices which from the latter part of Capt. T.'s journal, without deeply sympathizing in their sufferings. Many interesting hints, however, are inserted in it as well as in the journal of Professor Smith, which want of room forbids us to notice. We proceed therefore to the observations on the country along the line of the Zaire, collected (we presume by Mr. Barrow) from the narrative of these gentlemen as well as from the information of the surviving naturalists and officers employed on the expedition.

Although the grand problem respecting the supposed identity of the Niger and the Zaire still remains to be solved, yet this expedition has furnished a more certain and distinct knowledge of the direction and magnitude of the latter river, in its passage through the kingdom of Congo, as well as a more accurate and extended notion of the nature of the country, its productions and inhabitants, than had hitherto been supplied in the only accounts extant—those of the early Catholic Missionaries. For Mr. Barrow's observations on the course of the River we must refer to the volume itself, and shall offer a few hints supplemental to those already given respecting the manners and habits of the negroes.

The staple articles of subsistence, at least in the dry season, appear to be manioc, ground nuts, and palm wine, to which may perhaps be added Indian corn and yams. Animal food is not in general use. The Negroes of Congo, however, are very foul feeders, and particularly filthy in their preparation and eating of animal food whenever they can procure it.

They broil fowls with the feathers on, and pieces of goat without being at the trouble of removing the skin, or even the hair; and they devour them when scarcely warmed, tearing the flesh in pieces with their teeth in the most disgusting manner. Mr. Fitzmaurice relates that one day, as their butcher had taken off the skin of a sheep, the Mandingo slave purchased by Capt.



Tuckey, had sily conveyed away the skin, which, with the wool (or rather the hair) he had thrown over a smokey fire, and when discovered, he had nearly eaten the whole skin in a state scarcely warm. There do not appear, however, to be the slightest grounds for supposing that they ever eat human flesh, not even that of their enemies, but that all the accusations of this nature are totally false.

According to the narratives of the early Catholic missionaries, the population of this region was formerly very great; but, from whatever cause it may be, certain it is that the population at present is very greatly reduced. And though it evidently increased the farther the party proceeded into the interior, yet the banks of the river were but very thinly inhabited in the best and most productive parts. Leaving out the paramount sovereign of Congo, whose existence Mr. Barrow considers as questionable, the component parts of a tribe or society, would seem to consist of the Chenoo,—the members of his family—the Mafooks—the Foomos—Fishermen—Coolies or porters and labouring people—and domestic slaves.

The title and authority of the Chenoo are hereditary, through the female line, as a precaution to make certain of the blood royal in the succession; for although the number of the Chenoo's wives is unlimited, none but the offspring of her who is descended from royal blood, can inherit; and in default of issue from any such, the offspring of any other princess married to a private person, lays claim to the chiefship, and the consequences are such as might be expected; feuds and civil broils arise, which terminate only in the destruction of the weaker party. A Chenoo's daughter has the privilege of choosing her own husband, and the person she fixes upon is not at liberty to refuse; but it is a perilous distinction which is thus conferred upon him, as she has also the privilege of disposing of him into slavery, in the event of his not answering her expectations. Aware of his ticklish situation, he is sometimes induced to get the start of her, and by the help of some poisonous mixture, with the efficacy of which the people of Congo are well acquainted, rids himself of his wife and his fears at the same time.

When a Chenoo appears abroad, one of his great officers carries before him his sceptre or staff of authority, which is a small baton of black wood about a foot in

length, inlaid with lead or copper, like the worm of a screw, and crossed with a second screw, so as to form the figures of rhomboids. What their native dresses may be beyond the sphere of communication with European slave-dealers, is not exactly known, but little more probably than an apron of some skin-cloth, or grass-matting; the lion's skin to sit upon, was said to be sacred to the Chenoo, the touching of which by the foot of a common person is death or slavery. From the cataract downwards, the ridiculous cast-off dresses of French and Portuguese generals, form no part of the native costume of Congo, which, with the exception of an apron, anklets, bracelets, and necklaces, may be presumed to be neither more nor less than sheer nakedness.

The members of the Chenoo's family are his councillors, by whose advice he acts in all matters of importance; and it is remarkable, that their consultations are generally held under the boughs of the *fiens religiosa*. In case of war, the elders remain behind to take care of the village, while the brothers, sons, or nearest relations of the Chenoo are usually selected to conduct, under him, their warlike expeditions.

The Mafooks are the collectors of the revenues, which are chiefly derived from trade; towards the lower part of the river, they begin by acting as linguists or interpreters between the slave-dealer of the interior, and the European purchaser; but having made a fortune, which was frequently the case in this once lucrative employment, they purchase the rank of Mafook, and from that moment are said to be dumb, and utterly unable any longer to interpret.

The *Foomos* are composed of that class of the society who have houses and lands of their own, two or three wives, and perhaps a slave or two to work for them; they are in fact the yeomanry of the country.

The fishermen, coolies and labouring people appear to consist of those who have no fixed property of their own, but act as the labourers and peasantry of the country, and are very much at the disposal of the Chenoo or chief, though not slaves.

Domestic slaves do not appear to be numerous, and are considered as common transferable property, and only sold for some great offence, and by order of the council, when proved guilty. Saleable slaves are those unhappy victims who have been taken prisoners in war, or kidnapped in the interior by the slave catchers, for the sake of making a profit of them; or such as have had a sentence of death commuted into that of foreign slavery.



The observations on the slave trade of this part of Africa, on the state of society, and on the moral and physical character of the Negroes, are singularly interesting; but for these, as well as for the account of their fetiches and other superstitions, we must refer to the volume itself.

The only capital crimes are stated to be those of poisoning and adultery, the latter of which is singular enough, considering in what little estimation women are held. Murder and theft are punished by retaliation and restitution, or selling the criminal into slavery. The Gangam and his Kissey are the grand jury who find the bill, but the accused undergoes a trial by ordeal before the elders of the community. He is made to chew a certain poisonous bark; if guilty, he keeps it in his stomach and it occasions his death; if innocent, he throws it up again and he is acquitted of the charge; and thus the guilt or innocence of a man is made to depend on the strength of his stomach. The practice of poisoning is so common, that the master of a slave always makes him taste his cooked victuals before he ventures to eat of them himself.

Their diseases are few and their remedies simple. Cutaneous disorders are the most prevalent. Some observations on the language of Congo and the neighbouring states complete the body of the work. A copious appendix is subjoined, comprizing a vocabulary of the Malemba and Embomma languages, and several important papers relative to subjects of Natural history, conclude this interesting work, which is illustrated with a chart and thirteen elegant engravings. The importance of the subjects related has induced us to give this extended notice of it. We have, however, been able to select only a *small* portion of its multifarious and curious contents. The public are greatly obliged to the Lords of the Admiralty for allowing them to be communicated; and the value of the favour is not a little enhanced by the moderate price at which it is afforded.

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*Letters to a Mother on the Management of Infants and Children*, embracing the important subjects of Nursing, Food, Clothing, Exercise, Bathing, &c. with cursory remarks on the Diseases of In-

fancy and Childhood, with a particular reference to their prevention 8vo. Ber- ton and Briggs, London; 1817.

THE subject treated of in the present work, important and interesting as it is, has met with very unmerited neglect. While the influence that early habits obtain in after life, has been amply acknowledged and acted upon, it seems to have been almost forgotten, how much future health is connected with the treatment of infancy and childhood. Previous to the publication of the late Dr. Hugh Smith's *Letters to Married Women*, no writer of respectability had directed his attention to the management of children. After him followed Dr. Underwood, who, writing chiefly for the profession to which he belonged, conferred an indirect benefit on the public. As it respects the class of readers most interested in this subject, the labours of preceding writers were useless; the works of the major part were either inaccessible, and the small part of them truly valuable, was obscured by erroneous and absurd hypotheses. To separate, therefore, the gold from the dross, with which it was alloyed; to concentrate into one focus, the rays of light scattered in so many directions; and to divest the whole of professional technicalities, was the task left, fortunately left, for the present author to accomplish.

After a few general introductory remarks, the writer proceeds, in his second letter, to the subject of *nursing*, and urges the propriety of every mother suckling her own child.

Delicate females are generally strengthened by nursing, and many of the complaints incident to women are removed by it. If we except the period of pregnancy, fewer women die whilst nursing, than at any other time of life; and their spirits are more lively and uniform, their tempers milder and more even, and their general feelings more healthy and pleasant, than under any other circumstances.

Next follow some observations on the *food* of children; the pernicious custom of giving fermented liquors to infants and children is chiefly confined to the poor of large towns; nor is the reprehensible practice of the more opulent to over feed them with improper

food less injurious, and unfortunately much more prevalent. The fourth letter is devoted to *air and exercise*. Respecting the best method of treating children, different opinions have been entertained, some contending that the hardening plan is to be preferred, and consequently advise thin clothing, and exposure to the weather; but this system has of late years fallen into pretty general discredit. Many, in endeavouring to avoid this extreme, have as egregiously erred on the other side of the question. We fully agree with our author, that if infants and children are suffered constantly to live in rooms heated above the natural temperature of the body, and are clothed so as to keep them incessantly in a hot bath of perspirable matter, the duration of life would be shortened; but from the admission, that by so doing the growth would be accelerated, we as cordially dissent.

Analogous to the preceding subject, and next in point of order, succeeds a letter on *dress*. The great errors of the present day are said to consist in keeping the head too warm, and the lower extremities, i.e. the legs and feet, too cold; besides which, the circulation is often impeded, and the natural growth of parts prevented by tight clothing. The remarks on *bathing*, and the directions in employing it, deserve particular attention. In the seventh and last letter the author gives a rapid and animated epitome of the *diseases of children*, and offers some convincing arguments against quack medicines.

In closing this interesting little work, we thank the author for the information he has given us: there certainly exist more inaccuracies than we were led to expect, after being told that the treatise had been the production of "some years;" but these are minor defects, where there is much otherwise to praise. We do not hesitate to say, that this is the best, if not the only book, that can be advantageously consulted by the class of readers to whom it is addressed.

*Frankenstein; or, the modern Prometheus.* 3 vols. Lackington and Co. 1818.

This novel is a feeble imitation of one that was very popular in its day,—the

St. Leon of Mr. Godwin. It exhibits many characteristics of the school whence it proceeds; and occasionally puts forth indications of talent; but we have been very much disappointed in the perusal of it, from our expectations having been raised too high beforehand by injudicious praises; and it exhibits a strong tendency towards *materialism*.

The main idea on which the story of Frankenstein rests, undoubtedly affords scope for the display of imagination and fancy, as well as knowledge of the human heart; and the anonymous author has not wholly neglected the opportunities which it presented to him: but the work seems to have been written in great haste, and on a very crude and ill-digested plan; and the detail is, in consequence, frequently filled with the most gross and obvious inconsistencies. We shall hereafter point out a few of those to which we allude.

The story begins at the end. Walton, an enthusiastic traveller, bound on a voyage of discovery in the north seas, after having been for some time surrounded with ice, is astonished by the appearance of a human being of apparently savage character who passes the vessel at a distance, in a sledge drawn by dogs. The day after this extraordinary adventure the ice breaks up; but previously to the vessel sailing away from it, they encounter another human being, nearly exhausted with fatigue and privation. This last, who is taken into the vessel, proves to be Frankenstein, the hero of the tale; who at the time he had been nearly destroyed by the breaking up of the ice, was in pursuit of the being that had passed the vessel on the preceding day. After a time Frankenstein contracts a friendship with Walton, the Captain of the vessel, and relates to him his supernatural story.—In his youth he had been led by accident to study chemistry; and becoming deeply interested by the results of his experiments, he at length conceived the idea of its being possible to discover the principle of vital existence. Taking this possibility as the leading point of his studies, he pursues them with such effect as at last actually to gain the power of endowing inanimate matter with life!!! He instantly

determines to put his newly acquired power into practice; and for this purpose collects the materials with which to form a living human being. From the difficulty of arranging some of the parts, arising from their minuteness, he determines to chuse them of more than ordinary size. In short, after incredible pains and perseverance, he at length succeeded in producing a living human being, eight feet high, and of proportionate powers. From this moment Frankenstein commences a life of unmingled and unceasing misery. The being which he has formed becomes his torment, and that of every one connected with him. He causes one by one the death of all Frankenstein's dearest connections; his brother, his friend, and lastly his wife—whom he murders on their wedding night. The fiend then quits the country where he has committed these horrors; and Frankenstein, in despair, determines to pursue him until he shall either destroy him, or die by his hand. The story ends shortly after what we have related in the beginning. Frankenstein dies on board the vessel of Walton; and the fiend may, for any thing we know to the contrary, be wandering about upon the ice in the neighbourhood of the North Pole to this day; and may, in that case, be among the wonderful discoveries to be made by the expedition which is destined there.

We have mentioned that there are gross inconsistencies in the minor details of the story. They are such, for example, as the following: the moment Frankenstein has endowed with life the previously inanimate form of the being which he has made, he is so horror-struck with the hideousness of the form and features, when they are put in motion, that he remains fixed to the spot, while the gigantic monster runs from the horizontal posture in which he lay, and *walks away*; and Frankenstein never hears any more of him for nearly two years. The author supposes that his hero has the power of communicating *life* to dead matter: but what has the vital principle to do with *habits*, and actions which are dependent on the moral will? If Frankenstein could have endowed his

creature with the vital principle of a hundred or a thousand human beings, it would no more have been able to *walk* without having previously acquired the *habit* of doing so, than it would be to talk, or to reason, or to judge. He does not pretend that he could endow it with *faculties* as well as life: and yet when it is about a *year old* we find it reading *Werter*, and *Plutarch* and *Volney*! The whole detail of the development of the creature's mind and faculties is full of these monstrous inconsistencies. After the creature leaves Frankenstein, on the night of *its birth*, it wanders for some time in the woods, and then takes up its residence in a kind of shed adjoining to a cottage, where it remains for many months without the knowledge of the inhabitants; and learns to talk and read thro' a chink in the wall! "*Quod mihi ostendit*," &c

We have heard that this work is written by Mr. Shelley; but should be disposed to attribute it to even a less experienced writer than he is. In fact we have some idea that it is the production of a daughter of a celebrated living novelist.

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*An Authentic Account of the examination of Pupils, instructed in the New System of Musical Education, before certain Members of the Philharmonic Society and others. By J. B. Logier, Inventor of the System, 8vo. 2s. 6d. Hunter; London, 1818.*

This is an *ex parte* statement of a dispute between Mr. Logier and the Philharmonic Society; on which, from the evidence before us, it is impossible for us to pronounce a definitive judgment. But, from the correspondence here printed, we conceive ourselves authorized to say that Mr. L. has had 'hard measure' dealt out to him. One advantage, however, has resulted from the publication of this pamphlet. It has led us to institute enquiries relative to the degree of estimation in which his system of musical tuition is *actually* held in Ireland; and we have much pleasure in stating that the results of those inquiries are so highly to the credit of Mr. Logier, (who is a total stranger to us) as

to convince us that his accounts of its superiority are in no respect exaggerated. Whatever is calculated to facilitate the acquisition of knowledge, in education, has a claim to public patronage; and we shall be gratified if this brief notice of Mr. L.'s system shall tend to promote its general adoption.

*Childe Harold's Pilgrimage to the Dead Sea: Death on the Pale Horse, and other Poems*, 8vo. Baldwin and Co. London, 1818.

The style and manner of Lord Byron (we apprehend it is scarcely necessary to say that this poem is *not* the production of his Lordship's Muse,) are imitated with tolerable success in "*Childe Harold's Pilgrimage*;" which might be more appropriately termed his 'Soliloquy' at the Red Sea. The 'Childe' is introduced uttering his musings on the desolate shores of the Dead Sea, and takes a rapid glance of his peregrinations through Greece, as well as of his domestic troubles. At length, as he is about to precipitate himself into the abyss, he is arrested by the address of an unseen person, with which the poem abruptly concludes. "*Death on a Pale Horse*," is a vision, which exhibits strong poetical colouring. The ravages of the universal conqueror are strikingly portrayed. The two remaining pieces in this volume, are a fragment of the Poem on the Battle of Waterloo, written in the year 1815, and some English Sapphic Verses addressed to the Brave who died on the field of victory. We transcribe the fragment on the field of Waterloo.

Now fresh the summer gale is blowing,  
The green corn waves its bearded head,  
While thousand flowers, in beauty glowing,  
Are peeping from their verdant bed.  
The sun looks down upon the earth  
In bright and silent majesty,  
To cheer the sons of toil and mirth,  
And prompt their rustic revelry.

But oh! there is a sullen scene  
Where flowers nor blush, nor corn is green,  
And the bright beams that rise to bless,  
Look down on blast and barrenness—

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No reapers there will ever haste

To crop the golden grain,  
Black ruin may be widely traced  
O'er all the mournful plain.

Yet there *hath* been harvest, and reapers too,  
Mid that terrible scene where sleep the brave:  
Yea, beautiful fruitage as ever grew,  
Hath swell'd the full vintage of the grave.  
The war-fiend hath led on his reapers fell  
To mow down untimely harvest there,  
And well have they labour'd— they labour'd  
well,  
For the field of their ravage now lies bare.

—The din of strife is o'er—  
The lurid light of slaughter is no more,  
The eye that threaten'd, and the arm that slew,  
The warrior heart that beat to honor true,  
Are pow'rless now—while on the plain of blood  
The screaming vulture hov'ers o'er her food.

Sons of the brave—who fought and died  
Your country's mingled grief and pride,  
Ye soundly sleep—nor heed the cry  
Of millions shouting Victory.  
Fame swells her trump—ye hear it not,  
The guilty fail—your shrouded eye  
Sees not the pale oppressor fly  
Cold senseless are ye now—all, all things, but  
forgot.

Thou field of silence, and of death,  
Where not a voice—not e'en a breath,  
Breaks the dull stillness that pervades  
Where warriors with their battle blades  
Late earn'd the hard fought prize;  
Be populous again!  
Ye spirits of the dead arise,  
Rise spirits of the mighty slain,  
And burst once more on fancy's eye,  
In all your brightest panoply!

They come—they come—my coward heart,  
Why shrinkest thou in childish mood?  
Depart, ye feeble fears depart,  
And let me view the carnival of blood!!

*The Mosaic History of the Creation of the world*, illustrated by discoveries and experiments, derived from the present enlightened state of science. To which is prefixed the cosmogony of the Antients. By Thomas Wood. 8vo. 12s. Butterworth and Son. London. 1818.

Many years since, when perusing Mr. Ray's well known treatise on "The

Wisdom of God in the Creation," and Mr. Derham's celebrated works intitled "Physico-Theology," and "Astro-Theology," in which the wisdom of the Deity are displayed in a very pleasing manner,—we were led to wish for a popular work, in which the numerous and progressive important discoveries in science should be brought together on a similar plan. Such a work, but much more copious, we now have the pleasure to introduce to our readers. The first chapter, which treats on the cosmogony of the antients, exhibits very considerable research. It details the various and in many instances absurd notions entertained by the Heathens, relative to the origin of the universe; and is well calculated to shew the necessity of divine revelation. The second treats on the Creator: this awful topic is discussed with becoming reverence, and the doctrine of the Trinity is supported by the indisputable testimonies of Scripture. Chapter III. treats on chaos, fire, day and night; Chapter IV. discusses the atmosphere; and in Chapter V. the sea, the earth, and minerals are described; Chapter VI. is appropriated to the sun, moon, seasons, planets, and fixed stars, and to angels; Chapter VII. to the fishes and fowls; Chapter VIII. to quadrupeds and reptiles, and to *Man*, of whose physical structure, and spiritual or mental powers we have a singularly well drawn account. The last chapter is devoted to the consideration of the Sabbath.

From the preceding brief view of the multifarious contents of this large and handsomely printed volume, it will be seen that it embraces every topic that can interest, or claim the attention of the inquiring mind. Not a single important discovery has been omitted; so that the work may confidently be resorted to, as a valuable digest of information concerning astronomical and chemical science, as well as natural history. The moral religious improvements are both natural and scriptural, and cannot fail to be read without producing corresponding sentiments of devout gratitude blended with admiration. Independently of its value, as an illustration of the Mosaic History of the

Creation, Mr. Wood's treatise deserves to be considered as a book of permanent reference, from the number of curious and important facts which he has here collected. All classes of readers may peruse it both with advantage and with edification; but it is peculiarly adapted to lead the minds of youth to

Look through nature up to Nature's God.

Nor do we know of any similar work, which can be more appropriately introduced into schools for this purpose, or be more beneficially distributed as a reward-book.

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*The Philosophy of Elocution*; elucidated and exemplified by Readings of the Liturgy of the Church, for the Use of young Clergymen and Students who are preparing for Holy Orders. By James Wright, of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, and Lecturer on the Science and Practice of Elocution. 8vo. 12s. Law and Whitaker; London, 1818.

Mr. Wright is advantageously known to the public as the "Editor of the School Orator," a valuable compilation for exercising youth in elocution. In consequence of some hints offered in that work, relative to the reading of the Liturgy of the Anglican Church, Mr. W. has been requested to undertake a work on the plan of that now under consideration. Our Author is an enthusiast in the science he professes to teach, but his enthusiasm does not betray him into bigotry towards those, who may entertain a different opinion concerning the Liturgy; and he has rendered ample justice to the labours of Johnson, Sheridan, Walker, and others, who have so essentially contributed to fix the pronunciation of the English language.

The work consists of two parts, the Theory, or Philosophy of Elocution, and its Practical Application. The former is stated with much precision, though the rules do not admit of abridgement; and the mode of pronouncing the vowels is illustrated by several neatly engraved diagrams. To assist students in the modulation of the voice, and the pronunciation of syllables in all their varieties, Mr. Wright has given a series



of well-selected passages from the moral writings of Addison and Johnson; and after discoursing upon these, he has pointed out the practical rules, which are to be observed in pronouncing each of them. The precepts thus developed and elucidated, are applied to the reading of the Liturgy, the most material parts of which are printed, the emphatic words and pauses being duly marked, with references to the various rules. Beneath the text is placed the Paraphrase of Dr. Nicholls, (whose work on the Common Prayer is now become scarce) avowedly for the use of such students as may not be able to consult that work. In this portion of his volume, Mr. Wright has minutely pointed out the general faults prevalent in the present day. We have compared this part with the "Strictures on reading the Liturgy," published by Mr. Falconer, in 1789, who selected them from Sheridan's Art of Reading, and which, we believe, have been lately re-printed; and we have no hesitation in giving the preference to Mr. Wright's Instructions, both for perspicuity and for effect. Although Mr. W.'s publication is confessedly designed for those who are preparing for the sacred office, it may be advantageously studied by every one who is desirous of acquiring a correct and elegant mode of utterance.

*Geographical Questions and Exercises*, blended with Historical and Biographical information. By Richard Chambers, 18mo. 1s. 6d. Sherwood and Co. London, 1818.

Mr. Chambers is advantageously known to the public as the author of a Compendious Introduction to Arithmetic, in which he has contrived to introduce a great variety of curious and useful information. Pursuing the same plan with regard to Geography, he has succeeded in imparting, in his unassuming little volume, more information than is usually given in a geographical work, by introducing a considerable number of questions relative to history and biography. This method is admirably calculated not only to render geography more interesting, but at the same time extend its

usefulness, by associating in the minds of youth, with the names of the places where an Alfred, a Shakspeare, and a Newton were born, or a Washington and a Kosciusko expired, the talents and virtues which have rendered these illustrious men the admiration of their contemporaries and of posterity. One advantage attending the use of the Geographical Questions is, that they require no expensive books to be consulted. We recommend them as an agreeable addition to our present stock of valuable elementary School Books.

*A Modern French Grammar*. In two Parts. By Charles Peter Whittaker, formerly of the University of Gottingen. 12mo. 6s. 6d. Leigh, London, 1817.

When so many elementary treatises on the French language are before the public, that parents and teachers can with difficulty decide on the comparative merits of each, some apology may justly be required for the introduction of a New Grammar. While Mr. Whittaker does ample justice to the labours of his predecessors or contemporaries, in this important department of literature, he candidly points out their defects; and without presuming that he has altogether avoided the faults which he censures in others, he has advanced his pretensions to public notice with so much good sense, that we cannot but think favourably of his work. He divides his grammar into two parts, the first of which contains the general rules of the language, as sanctioned by the best writers. In the execution of this portion of his little volume, the author has deviated from the practice of most grammarians, in placing the Syntax immediately after the Etymology, or accidence of the respective parts of speech. By this method, the knowledge which the pupil acquires of the different parts of speech is reduced to immediate practice, and more readily impressed on his memory; and he is enabled to form a comprehensive and complete idea of the various relations of each as he proceeds. This we think is a most decided improvement upon all former grammars. Much useless labour, in turning over the leaves of the grammar, as well as in

referring from the syntax to the etymology, and vice versa, is likewise prevented.

Mr. W. has followed the old grammarians in giving cases to the nouns; and though this part of his plan may be objected to by some persons, yet we think his reasons are solid, for this deviation from modern systems. We have been much pleased with his mode of arranging the French irregular verbs, the number of which presents a serious impediment to an accurate knowledge of the language. In this grammar, almost every simple irregular verb is conjugated at full length, and at the end of each the author has enumerated all the compound verbs derived from it, as well as those which are conjugated, in a similar manner.

The second part of this grammar consists of dialogues, with literal and correct translations, well calculated to illustrate the peculiarity of the French idiom. Having been often deceived by pretensions to superior accuracy, and simplicity of method, in the various grammatical works which have passed under our review, we are free to confess that we did not open Mr. W.'s treatise with the most favourable impressions. The further, however, we proceeded into its examination, the more were we struck with its utility; and though the larger treatises of Chambaud and others must continue to be diligently studied by all who wish to attain a *critical* and extensive knowledge of the French language, yet we can confidently recommend this "Modern French Grammar," as one of the *clearest* and *easiest* introductions extant in the English language.

**Clavis Metrico-Virgiliana.** A Metrical Guide to a right understanding of Virgil's Versification. By John Carey, LL.D. 12mo. Longman and Co. London. 1818.

This veteran teacher has conferred an additional obligation on the classical student, for whose immediate use he has designed this publication, which may also be advantageously consulted by those who are desirous to understand correctly, the structure of Virgil's lines,

and to pronounce them with metrical propriety. His *Clavis Metrico-Virgiliana* contains a solution of the principal difficulties attending the versification of the Mantuan Bard; the lines are scanned in each case, and the poetic licences are explained. Of these licences he has added a synopsis, exhibiting, at one view, the various examples of each, respectively classed together.

\* \* The poem of "Beppo," reviewed in our last number (pp. 239—242) has been acknowledged to be the production of Lord Byron.

### Literary Register.

*Authors, Editors, and Publishers, are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama Office, post paid, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for insertion in this department of the work.*

#### BOTANY.

In the press and speedily will be published, a new edition, considerably improved, of Dr. Withering's Systematic arrangement of British Plants, with an easy introduction to the Study of Botany, in 4 vols. 8vo. illustrated by copper plates.

#### EDUCATION.

Professor Dunbar is engaged in preparing an additional volume to Dalzel's *Collectanea Majora*, to contain the following extracts, with notes selected and original, chiefly explanatory of the text. 1. *Æschinis Gratio* adv. *Ctesiphontem*. 2. *Demos-thenis Or. pro Corona*. 3. *Thucydidis Hist. lib. vii.*—1. *Æschyli Prometheus Vincetus et Septem* adv. *Thebas*. 2. *Sophoclis Philoctetes*. 3. *Euripidis Alceste*. 4. *Euripidis Cyclops*. 5. *Aristophanis Plutus et Nubes*.

Mr. A. Jamieson, author of a Treatise on the Construction of Maps, and editor of many popular school books, has in the press a Grammar of Rhetoric, chiefly compiled from Blair, Campbell, Rollin, &c. which will very soon appear in one vol. 12mo.

A book entitled *Universal Commerce*, by the editor of *Mortimer's Commercial Dictionary*, will appear in the course of the ensuing month.

A *Mercator's Atlas of Skeleton Maps*, adapted to modern navigation and maritime surveying, for the use of naval students, will be published in the course of the present month in royal 4to.

Mr. Des Carrières, has nearly ready for publication, a new edition of his *Histoire*

de France, which will be continued to the present time, and thoroughly revised throughout.

Mr. A. Picquot, author of the *Ancient and Modern Geography*, has in the press, a *Chronological Abridgement of the History of Modern Europe*, compiled from the best English, French, and German Historians.

## HISTORY.

In a few days will be published, a *View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*. By Henry Hallam, Esq. 2 vols. 4to.

## MEDICINE.

Dr. Bostock is about to publish an account of the History and present State of Galvinism.

## MISCELLANIES.

In the press *Horæ Seniles Subcesivæ*, or *Anecdotes and Reminiscences*, political, historical, and literary, of his own times By Dr. W. King, principal of St. Mary Hall, Oxford. Cr. 8vo.

The *Still Voice of Peace*, or *Tender Counsel to Freeman and Slaves, Professors and Profane*, in answer to some deep rooted objections and prejudices, will speedily appear.

The third part of the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana* will appear early in the ensuing month, and will contain the continuation of *Grammar*, in the pure sciences; the conclusion of *Hydrodynamics*, as including *hydrostatics*, *hydraulics*, in the mixed and applied sciences; sections of the early *History of Egypt, Assyria, Greece, Carthage, and Rome*; the lyric and tragic poets of Greece, with a view of the Greek tragedy; and the usual portion of the miscellaneous division, including the *English Lexicon*.

On the 1st June, 1818, will be published, price 2s. the first number of the *Journal of Trade and Commerce, or Merchant and Manufacturer's Magazine*; which will embrace the following topics, viz. original correspondence on all subjects connected with trade and commerce; the East India trade, the fisheries; political economy, with a critical analysis of all publications on this most interesting subject; British jurisprudence, with an abstract of all the new statutes relating to trade, and a compendious digest of important commercial law suits; foreign commerce, manufactures, and inventions, with a distinct and accurate account of every new invention introduced on the continent; patents, with drawings of those machines which possess peculiar utility; a review of commercial works; colonial intelligence; coasting and provision trade; commercial and philosophical institutions; chemical discoveries, &c. &c.

A new and elegant edition of *Seneca's Morals*, in 1 vol. 8vo. embellished with a fine portrait, will appear early in June.

## NOVEL.

*Undine*, a fairy romance, in 1 vol. 12mo. Translated from the original German of Baron de la Motte Fouque. By George Soane, A.B.

## PHILOLOGY.

The proprietors of the *Rev. H. J. Todd's* edition of *Dr. Johnson's Dictionary*, are preparing an *Abridgement* of that valuable work under the direction of the editor, which will be very soon published.

## POETRY.

A poem, in six cantos, entitled *Bodiam Castle*, will appear shortly.

Also, the *Gentleman*, a satire.

## THEOLOGY.

A new edition of *Schlusner's Lexicon Novi Testamenti*, revised and corrected by several eminent scholars, is printing at the *Edinburgh University press*, in 4to. The work will be stereotyped.

*Macklin's Bible*, with its splendid engravings, is preparing for re-publication, on an improved and far less expensive plan, in atlas 4to. including a preface and historical accounts of the several books, by the *Rev. Dr. Edward Nares*.

A *System of Divinity*, in a series of *Sermons*. By the late *Dr. Timothy Dwight*, of Connecticut, is printing in 5 8vo. vols. accompanied with a *Life of the Author*.

The *Rev. Peter Roberts* has in the press, a *Manual of Prophecy*, or a *View of the Prophecies contained in the Bible, and the events by which they were fulfilled*.

The *Rev. Prof. Mearns*, of Aberdeen, has in the press, an *Essay on the Principles of Christian Evidence*, containing strictures on *Dr. Chalmers' Evidences of Revelation*.

## TOPOGRAPHY, VOYAGES, AND TRAVELS.

Speedily will be published, a *Journey through Asia Minor, Armenia, and Kurdistan*, in the years 1813, 1814. With remarks on the marches of Alexander, and the retreat of the ten thousand. By *John Macdonald Kenneir, Esq.* With an original map, illustrative of the marches of Alexander, Xenophon, Julian, and Heraclius, engraved by *Arrowsmith*. 8vo.

*Captain Light*, of the Royal Artillery, will soon publish in a 4to. vol. *Travels in Egypt, Nubia, Holy Land, Mount Lebanon, and Cyprus*, with plates.

*James Morier, Esq.* has in great forwardness, a *Second Journey through Persia and Constantinople*, in 1810-16, in a 4to. vol. with maps, coloured costumes, and other engravings.

*Lieut. Col. Johnson* is printing, in a 4to.

vol. a *Narrative of an Over-land Journey from India, performed in the present year, with engravings of antiquities, costume, &c.*

Capt. Bonnycastle, of the Royal Engineers, is preparing for publication, *Spanish America, or an Account of the Dominions of Spain in the Western Hemisphere, illustrated, by maps.*

Lieut. F. Hall, late military secretary to General Wilson, governor of Canada, has in the press, *Travels in Canada, and the United States of America, in 1816-17.*

T. Walford, Esq. will soon publish, in 2 pocket volumes, the *Scientific Tourist through England, Wales, and Scotland—The Scientific Tourist through Ireland* is also in the press.

Mr. Fussell is about to publish in one vol. 8vo. a *Journey round the Coast of Kent.*

Preparing for publication, a *Chronological History of Voyages into the Arctic regions, for the Discovery of a Northern Passage between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, from the earliest period to the present time, accompanied with a general description of the Arctic Lands and Polar Seas, as far as hitherto known.* By John Barrow, F.R. and L.S. 2 vol. 8vo.

#### BOOKS PUBLISHED.

##### ANATOMY AND SURGERY.

*Surgical Observations, being a quarterly report of cases in surgery.* By Charles Bell, surgeon of the Middlesex Hospital, illustrated by plates, part I. vol. II. 8vo. 6s.

An *Essay on the Symptoms, Causes, and Treatment of Inversio Uteri, with a history of the successful extirpation of that organ during the chronic stage of the disease.* By W. Newnham, surgeon, Farnham, 8vo. 5s.

##### ARCHITECTURE.

Mr. Laing's *Architectural work of Plans, Elevations, and Sections of Buildings executed by him, including the details of the new Custom house, London, which extends 500 feet on the banks of the river; also a plan and view of St. Dunstons in the East, with an historical account of the old church and its foundation, &c.* will be delivered to the subscribers, this present month, making a handsome volume in imperial folio, with 59 plates, elegantly engraved by Davis and other artists, the letter press by Bensley.

\*Mr. Mac William, architect and surveyor has just published, an *Essay on the Origin and Operation of the Dry Rot, with a view to its prevention and cure, to which are annexed suggestions on the cultivation of forest trees, and an abstract of the seve-*

ral forest laws, from the reign of Canute to the present time.

An *Elucidation of the principles of English Architecture, usually denominated Gothic.* By Mr. Kendall, architect, of Exeter. —The object of this work is to shew by examples, accurately measured, those peculiarities which distinguish the English, or pointed, from every other decorative style of architecture, and comprises upwards of 20 finely engraved plates, by Mr. Storer, representing elevations, sections, ornaments, and mouldings, taken from the Cathedral Church of Exeter.

##### BIBLIOGRAPHY.

The third part of a *General Catalogue of Old Books, for the year 1818, containing an extensive collection of the most rare and useful Greek and Latin Classics; together with the classes of Dictionaries, Grammars, bibliography, natural history, anatomy, mathematics and sciences, in all languages.* To be sold at the affixed prices by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown. 8vo. 2s.

\*.\* The first and second parts have been just published, and the fourth, or concluding part, will shortly appear.

##### BIOGRAPHY.

*Memoirs of John Duke of Marlborough, with his original correspondence, collected from the Family Records at Blenheim, and other authentic sources.* By William Coxe, M.A. F.R.S. F.S.A. Archdeacon of Wilts, and rector of Bemerton, illustrated by portraits, maps, and military plans, vol. I. 4to. £3. 3s. boards.

*Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century, consisting of authentic memoirs, and original letters of eminent persons, and intended as a sequel to the Literary Anecdotes.* By John Nichols, F.S.A. vol. 3, 8vo. with 10 portraits, £1. 7s.

\*.\* In this volume, among other interesting articles, are given *Memoirs of Nicholas Hardinge, Esq. and his son, the late Mr. Justice Hardinge, with their portraits, by Ramsay and N. Dauce; with memoirs of the truly heroic Captain George Nicholas Hardinge; also of John Townley, Esq. with an elegant engraving of his bust, &c. &c.*

An *Account of the Life and Writings of John Erskine, D.D. late one of the ministers of Edinburgh.* By Sir Henry Moncrieff Wellwood, Bart. D.D. 8vo. 14s. bds.

*Memoirs of Madame Manson, explanatory of her Conduct with regard to the Murder of M. Fualdes, written by herself, and addressed to Madame Engelran, her mother, with a portrait, &c.* Translated from the French. 12mo. 5s. 6d. boards.

# DRAMA.

A History of the Theatres of London, containing an annual register of new pieces, revivals, pantomimes, &c. with occasional notes and anecdotes. Being a continuation of Victor's and Oulton's Histories, from the year 1795 to 1817, inclusive. By W. C. Oulton. 3 vols. 12mo. 18s.

Bellamira, a tragedy. By Richard Shiel, Esq. author of the Apostate, 8vo 3s.

# EDUCATION.

Twelve Hundred Questions on Adams's History of Great Britain. By A. Jamieson, 1s. sewed.

Twelve Hundred Questions on Adams's Roman History. By A. Jamieson, 1s. sewed.

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## Foreign Literary Gazette.

### BAVARIA.

#### *Beasts of burthen assisted.*

*Die wagen der Alten, &c. a Treatise on the Wheeled Carriages and Vehicles of the Greeks, the Romans, and other ancient people, and on their manner of harnessing, and preparing beasts of burthen, and of speed, by J. C. Ginzol, Vol. 1, 4to. pp. 470, plates 58. Munich, 1817.*

This is certainly an important subject. The skill of the Ancients has been by some supposed to have exceeded greatly that of the Moderns. The author during his travels in Italy, France, and England, &c. has collected whatever was in any wise related to his object; by consulting monuments, libraries, and ancient authors. Hence his work has acquired a value, that renders it distinguished among similar articles. From such authorities the author has selected with judgment, and skill.

The whole work will form two Volumes,—perhaps three; but, the third, if published, will comprise the history of similar Vehicles during the lower ages, to our own days. Greater attention can be paid no where to the comfort of valuable animals, than is paid in our own island; and if any improvements can be made in harness and tackle, or in treatment of any kind, or any relief afforded to the labours of domestic quadrupeds, we have that confidence in the humanity of our countrymen to believe, that they will be gratified by such information, come from whence it may; from Greece, or Rome; from ancient ingenuity, or from modern application.

### DENMARK.

#### *Magnetic needle.*

In the meeting of the Royal Society of Sciences at Copenhagen, on the 27th of March, Chevalier Vleugel read an essay containing observations on the magnetic needle, from which it seems probable, that its western variation has already been at its maximum.

### EGYPT.

*Antiquarian Researches in Egypt by M. BELZONI, charged by the British Government to make Collections for the British Museum. In a Letter from M. BELZONI to M. VISCONTI.*

Cairo, Jan. 9, 1818.

I have arrived from Upper Egypt, and am preparing to return to Nubia for the third time.

VOL. VIII. No. 45, *Lit. Pan.* N. S. June 1.

In my first journey to Thebes, in 1816, I had succeeded in embarking on the Nile the upper part of the famous statue of Memnon. This grand wreck, which has lain for so many centuries amidst the ruins of the palace destroyed by Cambyzes, is now on its way to the British Museum. It is a colossal bust, of a single block of granite, ten feet in height from the breast to the top of the head, and twelve tons in weight. Other travellers before me had conceived the design of transporting it to Europe, and renounced it only from not conceiving the means of effecting it. The great difficulty was in moving such a mass for the space of two miles, until its arrival at the Nile, whereby alone it could be conveyed to Alexandria. I succeeded in effecting it, without the aid of any machine, by the sole power of the arms of some Arabs, however ill qualified this people, now sunk into the indolence of savage life, may be for such rude labours. As such, it has been the work of six months.

From Thebes I went up towards Nubia, to examine the Great Temple of Ybsambul, which is buried more than double its height in the sands, near the second Cataract. There I found the inhabitants very ill disposed towards my projects, and from whom I prepared to encounter some difficulties. However, the season being too advanced, was my sole motive in deferring this enterprise to another time.

In the meantime I returned to Thebes, where I occupied myself in new searches at the Temple of Karnack. There I found, several feet under ground, a range of sphinxes, surrounded by a wall. These sphinxes, with heads of lions on the busts of women, are of black granite, of the usual size, and for the most part of beautiful execution. There was in the same place a statue of Jupiter Ammon, in white marble. It was not until my second journey, in 1817, that I discovered the head of a Colossus much greater than that of Memnon. This head of granite, and of a single block, is by itself ten feet from the neck to the top of the mitre, with which it is crowned. Nothing can be in better preservation. The polish is still as beautiful as if it had but just come from the hands of the statuary.

After this, I again took the road to Nubia, where some severe trials awaited me. The people of this country are quite savages, without any idea of hospitality. They refused us things the most necessary; entreaties and promises had no effect on them. We were reduced to live upon Turkish corn soaked in water. At length,

by dint of patience and courage, after twenty-two days persevering labour, I had the joy of finding myself in the Temple of Ybsambul, where no European has ever before entered, and which presents the greatest excavation in Nubia or in Egypt, if we except the tombs which I have since discovered at Thebes.

The Temple of Ybsambul is 152 feet long, and contains fourteen apartments and an immense court, where we discovered eight colossal figures thirty feet high. The columns and the walls are covered with hieroglyphics and figures very well preserved. This temple has then been spared by Cambyzes, and the other ravagers who came after him. I brought some antiquities from thence—two lions with the heads of vultures, and a small statue of Jupiter Ammon.

On returning again to Thebes, I applied myself once more to discover what has been, from time immemorial, the object of discovery for all travellers of every nation—I mean the tombs of the kings of Egypt.

It is known that, independent of those tombs which are open, there existed several under ground, but no person has yet discovered in what place. By means of observations on the situation of Thebes, I at length found the index that should lead me on the way. After various excavations, I succeeded in discovering six of these tombs, one of which is that of Apis, as it seems to be pointed out by the mummy of an ox found there. This mummy is filled with asphalt. For the rest, nothing that I can say would enable you to conceive the grandeur and magnificence of this tomb.

This is undoubtedly the most curious and the most astonishing thing in Egypt, and which gives the highest idea of the labours of its ancient inhabitants. The interior, from one extremity to the other, is 309 feet, and contains a great number of chambers and corridors. The walls are entirely covered with hieroglyphics and bas-reliefs painted in fresco. The colours are of a brightness to which nothing within our knowledge is to be compared, and are so well preserved that they appear to have been just laid on. But the most beautiful antiquity of this place, in the principal chamber, is a sarcophagus of a single piece of alabaster, nine feet seven inches long by three feet nine inches wide, within and without equally covered with hieroglyphics and carved figures. This large vessel has the sound of a silver bell, and the transparency of glass. There can be no doubt that when I shall have transported it to England, as I hope to do, it will be esteem-

ed one of the most precious *morceaux* of our European Museums.

#### FRANCE.

##### *Prize to British Astronomer—Royal.*

In a late Sitting of the French Academy of Sciences, the annual prize for the most interesting discovery was awarded to Mr. Pond, Astronomer Royal at Greenwich, on account of his valuable Observations on the paralax of the fixed stars.

##### *Sepulchral Monuments, studied.*

Among the subjects to which the attention of French artists has lately been directed, is the examination of the sepulchral monuments of the City of Paris, they have been examined, delineated and measured, with the greatest attention, as works of art, their epitaphs and inscriptions copied, and their histories given. This work, of a new species, is conducted by M. Arnaud. It is certain, that we bestow the greatest pains in obtaining representations of antient tombs; and that our artists study them with attention, among other antiquities. There can be no reason why modern structures of the same kind should not be equally regarded; nor any, why the sepulchral monuments of this island should not be deemed worthy of the same consideration as those of Paris. There are four principal cemeteries in Paris: that of Mont Louis, that of Mont-Martre, that of Vaugirard, and that of St. Catherine, Faubourg St. Marcel. That of Mont Louis is also called the cemetery of the House of Pere La Chaise: in this, the plan is regular; and the tombs are placed according to a regular succession of numbers. This publication contains also curious remarks on the funerals of the ancients, and on the different rites adopted among the moderns; together with moral and religious reflections, suggested by the subject.

##### *British and French Navies compared.*

The state of the British navy cannot be other than interesting to foreign powers, and among them to France, our neighbour: we do not, therefore, wonder that the French press should have lately presented the public with several reports on the subject; as, for instance, *Archives Navales*, &c. by G. Laignel, for 1818; which has furnished 1. *Etat de la Marine Anglaise*, State of the English Navy, as well in its stores and equipment as in its officers and crews, for the year 1818. This is reprinted from the lists, &c. of the English Admiralty, and is explained by notes and additions, designed to convey an exact idea of the condition of this branch of our national power, to describe the influence

of naval officers on the general conduct of the service, to afford points of comparison on the different systems adopted in Britain and in France, with the different consequences which follow each system respectively. 2. *Etat du Matériel*, &c. State of the equipment of the English navy, at the date of January 1, 1818, and of its diminution between the two periods of 1793 and 1818. (3.) *Esquisse*, &c. Sketch and consequences of the different systems adopted for the naval service in Britain and in France. In this pamphlet the author comprizes a comparative statement of the two services, the Governors, the Commissioners, the Administrators in various departments, the Naval Hospitals, the Officers afloat, &c. with the officers concerned in making purchases, and those of different establishments, for operations and works; to the influence of these causes he attributes much of the difference between the two services. He observes, that, in England with a force of somewhat above four hundred vessels of war, of which about one fourth part is in active service, the navy ensures the safety of numerous colonies dispersed all over the known parts of the globe: it protects an immense maritime commerce, in every navigable sea, and in short, it maintains the superiority over all maritime powers, except America. Whereas, in France, with a naval force of nearly four hundred vessels of war, of which at least one fourth part is in active service, the marine cannot insure the conservation of two or three small colonies, and a few colonial establishments—cannot effectually protect its feeble maritime commerce, which shews itself only on two or three of the most frequented seas, and in short, has never to this day, being single and alone, rivalled the power and efforts of the British navy.

This mortifying statement has been met by observations from the Parisian periodicals by a reference to the naval efforts of France in promoting the independence of America: they insist that a French squadron commanded by M. De Guichen, repeatedly engaged an English squadron of equal force with a *sort of advantage*:—that in the Indian seas M. de Suffrein obtained several victories over the English fleet; and that, had it not been for an injudicious movement of M. de Grasse, a powerful English fleet would infallibly have been beaten; and Jamaica would have been either taken or much endangered.

There is some truth in this; but not all which these gentlemen suppose: for, it cannot be said that the French navy was at that time single handed. The American station demanded a great proportion of the

British force, to meet its privateers, while the under-hand politics of the Dutch, whose navy at length became the open enemy of Britain, and the never-to-be-forgotten junction of the fleet of Spain with that of France, did more to establish the proposition of M. Laignel, than all the endeavours of the French writers can effect to overthrow it.

#### *Hudibras in French verse.*

If we mistake not we have hinted at the existence of a translation into French verse of that very singular, and, we should have thought, scarcely intelligible poem to foreigners, Butler's *Hudibras*. It was accomplished by Mr. Townley, an English officer in the service of France; with remarks by L'Archer, the translator of Herodotus. A new edition of this work is now proposed with plates copied after Hogarth, the English text on the opposite page to the translation. The price of the first edition has risen from 12 to 40 francs, notwithstanding numerous defects. If the French should really relish the poignant satire, and recondite witticisms and learning of this eccentric production, it will be a striking proof that the *Anglomania* has not yet subsided among them. It is certain that Voltaire commended this poem in high terms; to which, no doubt, his enmity against Christianity in all its forms powerfully contributed; but, that he understood it, we no more believe than we believe that he understood Christianity itself.

M. Abel Remusat, of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, read an article on the wandering nations of Upper Asia, extracted from a work entitled *Recherches sur les Langues Tartares*. The most original observation for which it was distinguished is, that the Goths originally issued from Tartary; in proof of which he affirms, that near Mount Altai inscriptions have been found in Runic characters similar to those of Scandinavia.

#### *Tax on periodicals eluded.*

There seems to be something going on in France, in reference to periodical works, which deserves notice. If we rightly understand the matter, a tax attaches to works published at stated periods; for which reason such works as formerly appeared at certain times now appear at uncertain times, and assume other titles; as for instance, *La Minerve Française*, The French Minerva, replaces the French *Mercur*, and no longer is published periodically; yet it forms four volumes annually, and each of these volumes comprizes thirteen numbers: which to any common intellect would appear to be *weekly*; forming fifty-two numbers in the course of the year.

## GERMANY.

*Ancient Engravings on Wood recovered.*

A late article in our Journal called the attention of our readers to the history of the art of engraving, and as an eminent and original branch of that art, to the practice of engraving on wood. We then thought Mr. Ottley fortunate in having recovered several of the original wooden plates of Albert Durer. We have now to report a performance that appears to be a very proper sequel to such researches.

*Holzchnitte Deutscher Meister, &c.* Engravings on wood, by ancient German masters, collected by John Albert de Derschau; intended to illustrate the history of the art; published and attached to a memoir on the progress of wood engraving, by R. Z. Becker. Imperial folio. Gotha, 1817.

The first number of this work, it must be observed, preceded Mr. Ottley's volumes by several years; and appeared so far back as 1808. It contained fifty-nine engravings; second, contained seventy engravings; and among them were about twenty examples, which dated from the earliest period of the revival of the arts in Europe, a few of these belonged even to the origin of the practice of multiplying impressions; that is to say, to little short, if at all, of the thirteenth century. Among these ancient examples are several by masters not hitherto known, executed before the invention of printing, and which seem to have been introductory to it. Combined with these are seventy-four by the great masters of the sixteenth century, such as Albert Durer, John Burghmayer, Albert Altdorfer, &c. with thirty plates marked with monograms only, and more than thirty plates by unknown masters without any signature.

The third number includes twelve plates engraved before and during the fifteenth century, the whole forming fifty-eight plates.

It ought to be remarked that among the series are thirty impressions of extraordinary size; from two to three feet in height, and from two to five feet in width.

The work is not yet complete; but a fourth number it is expected will conclude it. The price of those hitherto published is 42 rix dollars. The curious will certainly acknowledge their obligations to the diligent compiler and to the historian, for putting them in possession of documents, so rare, instructive, and interesting.

*List of the Learned.*

We place together the following Articles, though not strictly belonging to the

same country, because they are of the same nature, and are apparently composed with the same intention.

*Gelehrten Lexicon, &c.* Dictionary of learned Ecclesiastics (Catholics) of Germany and Switzerland, published by F. C. Felder.

*Alphabetische Liste, &c.* Alphabetical List of learned Jews and Jewesses, Patriarchs, Rabbins, &c. from the beginning of the world to this day, with biographical notices, by P. Yung.

We hope that some capable person will supply a deficiency by publishing a list of learned Protestant Writers, by way of companion to the first of these. And if the list of learned Jews may bring us better acquainted with the Rabbins, and their sects, we could be glad that their opponents also might meet with equal attention.

## HUNGARY.

*British Travellers distinguished.*

In a collection of Voyages intended to convey information on an extensive scale, the first two volumes of which are lately published in Hungary, we have the pleasure to see that the first place is allotted to our lamented countryman Mungo Parke's Travels into the interior of Africa. This is followed by Stephen Marchand's Voyage round the World in 1790, 1791, 1792; and that by an extract from the famous expedition of Sir Francis Drake.

## ITALY.

*Latin Language in Russia.*

Observations on the striking resemblance discovered between the language of the Russians, and that of the Romans. Count de Rechberg sometime ago, in his great work on the People of Russia, published at Paris (1812) remarked a certain resemblance between the ancient Greek tongue and that of the present Russians. The anonymous author of these Observations has persuaded himself that he discovers a resemblance much more evident between the Latin language and the Slavonian, from which the Russian is derived. In support of this assertion the author cites numerous instances from among the articles, the verbs, and substantives, also from the adjectives and the adverbs of the two languages. The analogy of these terms is often striking; though sometimes, as might be expected, it appears rather forced or fanciful. The author explains the influence of the ancient Latin tongue on the Russian by recollecting the establishment of Roman Colonies as well beyond the Danube as on this side of it, from the time of Trajan.



The neighbourhood of these, in all cases, and the intermixture of them in many cases, with the natives, could not fail of giving a tone to much of the language of the people around them.

A list of words received from foreigners into the Russian language, especially from the Tartars and the Turks, is annexed. Such works serve as valuable historical records; and together with popular customs and manners, many of which are of foreign origin, contribute to trace the connections and associations of tribes and peoples.

*Italian Literature.*—We learn by letters from Rome, that the splendid edition of the *Eneid* preparing for publication at the expense of her Grace the Duchess of Devonshire, is in great forwardness, and will probably appear in the month of September next. It is the Italian translation by Annibal Caro, and will be published in two large volumes. Only two hundred and thirty copies are to be printed, of which the Duchess retains one hundred and fifty for herself, and the other eighty are to belong to the printer (de Romanis, at Rome.) Four-and-twenty views, representing the actual state of places in Italy, mentioned by Virgil, will adorn this edition; they will be engraved by M. Gemelin, from drawings by the first artists in Rome.

A new edition has been published, at Rome, of the celebrated Treatise on Painting by Leonardo da Vinci. This new edition is made after a manuscript fortunately discovered in the Vatican Library: it contains a great many very interesting chapters which have never before been published, and will doubtless be a valuable acquisition to the lovers of the fine arts.

#### HINTS, PLANS, and PROCEEDINGS

##### or Benevolence.

— *Homo sum:*  
*Humanum nihil a me alienum puto.*

#### AMERICAN FOREIGN MISSION SCHOOL.

From a late report of the Committee of this Institution, which was established in 1816, it appears, that natives of almost every heathen country, influenced by curiosity, and various other motives, are constantly in the habit of visiting the United States. When they arrive, strangers to all

around them, unacquainted with the language, the manners and customs, the arts and employments of civilized life, destitute of property and of friends, they often embrace the first opportunity to return to their native country; or, if they remain, it is only to become more wicked, and more miserable, than ever. To provide for the education and maintenance of these youths, as well as to fit them for the office of Missionaries, is the laudable object of this Institution.

Christianity and civilization go hand in hand; and ever have been, and ever will be, mutual helps to each other. This being the case, it is indispensable that many of these youths should be instructed in the arts of mechanism, agriculture, and commerce. It is also highly important, that a considerable number should be educated as physicians. With the healing art, most Heathens are unacquainted: those who are instrumental in relieving their bodily sufferings, and prolonging their lives, are regarded by them with peculiar affection and respect. The importance of a knowledge of these and other useful arts to a Missionary, whether native or foreign, cannot be estimated. It is by the help of these that he is to gain access to the people; and acquire influence; and among savages, they are the only means by which he can secure his own safety.

Should they become qualified to preach the gospel, they will possess many advantages over Missionaries from America, or any other part of the Christian world.

They are acquainted with the manners and customs, the vices and prejudices of their countrymen. From ignorance of these other Missionaries have often failed in their attempts to christianize the Heathen.

They will be free from suspicion. Most Heathen nations, from their intercourse with those who bear the Christian name, but whose conduct is totally inconsistent with the precepts of the gospel, have contracted strong prejudices against their more enlightened brethren. To gain their confidence has been as difficult as it is important. By employing natives, this great obstacle in the way of propagating the gospel would be removed.

Being united to them by the ties of blood and affection, they must feel peculiarly interested in their countrymen; and, having themselves experienced the evils of Paganism as well as the blessings of Christianity, they will be able to recommend the latter with peculiar force. To see their kindred forsaking the religion of their fathers—the religion with which are inter-

woven, as they imagine, their dearest interests—and embracing that of foreigners, cannot fail powerfully to affect their minds, and excite them to inquire and examine for themselves.

Their constitution is suited to the climates of the various countries, in which they will be employed. Owing to a change of climate, the health of many Missionaries has been impaired, and their usefulness either greatly diminished or entirely prevented.

They are acquainted with the language of their countrymen. A Foreign Missionary, when he arrives at the place of his destination, in consequence of being unacquainted with the language of the Heathen around him, is unable to enter immediately on the appropriate work of the mission. He must first acquire a knowledge of the language of those to whom he is sent: to do this, is often exceedingly difficult; and much time is spent, and much money is expended, without any immediate advantage to the mission. A native missionary, it is obvious, would not be subject to these difficulties.

Students can easily be obtained for this school from almost any part of the Heathen world, and to almost any extent.

Those native instructors and interpreters which must be had in considerable numbers, before any mission among Heathen nations can make much progress, can be educated and fitted for their work, at a much less expense in this country, on the plan proposed, than to send out missionaries and their families to Heathen lands for the same purpose.

This institution will be of very great advantage to those missionaries who are going among the Heathens. By spending a season at the school, they might learn something of the manners and language, perhaps, of the very nation to which they are going: and often will find some, from among the pupils, who will be their companions and interpreters on the mission.

The following are the rules of this establishment, which may be found useful to persons about to form other institutions of a similar nature.

1. This school shall be styled the Foreign Mission School.

2. The object of this school shall be the education of Heathen youth, in such a manner, as that, with future professional studies, they may be qualified to become missionaries, schoolmasters, interpreters, physicians or surgeons, among Heathen nations; and to communicate such information in agriculture and the arts, as shall

tend to promote christianity and civilization.

3. Other youths, of acknowledged piety, may be admitted to this school, at their own expence, and at the discretion of the agents, so far as shall be consistent with the aforementioned object.

4. The school shall be under the immediate direction of a PRINCIPAL; in whom shall be vested the executive authority, and who shall superintend the studies of the pupils. He shall hold his office during the pleasure of the agents, and shall have a fixed yearly salary.

5. The principal shall be furnished with such ASSISTANTS as the agents shall, from time to time, judge necessary.

6. One of the assistants shall superintend the agricultural interest of the school, and board the students.

7. The school may be furnished with such buildings as shall be necessary, and such lands as the interest of the school requires.

8. The students shall be instructed in spelling, reading, and writing the English language; in English grammar, arithmetic, geography, and such other branches of knowledge as shall be deemed useful, at the discretion of the principal, subject to the control of the agents.

9. Exercises shall be instituted by the principal, for the purpose of preserving to the students the knowledge of their respective languages.

10. Morning and evening prayers shall be attended daily in the school, accompanied with the reading of the scriptures, and the singing of psalms or hymns.

11. At the stated seasons of morning and evening prayers on the sabbath, the principal shall take occasion to instruct the students in the leading truths of the Christian religion, and at such other times as the agents shall judge expedient; and he shall see that the students regularly attend public worship on the sabbath.

12. There shall be two vacations of the school each year: one of three weeks, commencing on the first Wednesday of May; and the other of six weeks commencing on the first Wednesday of September.

13. The agents shall visit and examine the school annually, on the Tuesday before the first Wednesday in May; and, by their committee, as much oftener as they shall judge expedient.

14. Such rules and regulations, for the government and discipline of the schools, shall be adopted, as the agents shall, from time to time, deem necessary.

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## A MISSIONARY TABLE,

SHewing ALL THE MISSIONARY STATIONS IN THE WORLD—THE NUMBER OF MISSIONARIES AT EACH—AND THE SOCIETIES BY WHOM THEY ARE EMPLOYED.

	The figures follow- ing the names, in the first column, de- note the number of stations.	Soc. for P. C. For- ports, 1732.	Unit. Bre. 1732.	Westeyan Mission, 1786.	Baptist Miss. 1752.	Mission. Soc. 1795.	Edin. Miss. 1796.	Church Miss. 1800.	Amer. Miss. 1810.	Total each place
Agra	East Indies				1				1	2
Allahabad	Iditto				2					2
Amboyna	Moluccas				1					1
Antigua, 7	West Ind.	7	4							11
Amer. Indians	N. Amer.	4								4
Atleppe	East Indies									1
Astrachan	Russ. Tart.									1
Bahamas, 4	West Ind.			4						4
Barasore	East Indies			1						1
Barbadoes	West Ind.	2	1							3
Bartholomew, St.	Iditto			1						1
Bellary	East Indies				3					3
Benares	Iditto									1
Bermuda	West Ind.		2							2
Bethelsdorp	S. Africa				3					3
Berhamptore	East Indies				2					2
Bethesda	S. Africa				1					1
Bombay	East Indies	1								1
Burdwan	Iditto									1
Canada, 7 (see Kingston).										7
Caffraria	S. Africa		9							9
Calcutta, (see Serampore)					2					2
Caledon	S. Africa				2					2
Canoffee	W. Africa				1					1
Canton	China				1					1
Cape Town	S. Africa				1					1
Ceylon, 6	East Indies	14	3	2	4	27				48
Chittagong	Iditto		2							2
Chinsurah	Iditto				3					3
Chanar	Iditto									1
Christopher's, St.	West Ind.	2	4							6
Cotym	East Indies				1					1
Cutwa	Iditto				4					4
Danish Isles, 7	West Ind.	15								15
Delhi	East Indies				1					1
Demarara, 3	West Ind.		2		4					6
Digah	East Indies		3							3
Dinagopore	Iditto				1					1
Dominica	West Ind.		1							1
Domingo, St.	Iditto									1
Eustatius, St.	Iditto									1
Gambier	W. Africa									1
Ganjam	East Indies				1					1
Gayah	Iditto				1					1
Gloucester Town	W. Africa									2
Gnadenthal	S. Africa	8								8
Geomalty	East Indies				1					1
Goree	W. Afr. Isl									1
Grace Hill	S. Africa				1					1
Greenland, 3	West Ind.	11								11
Grenada	Iditto		1							1
Griqua Town	S. Africa				6					6
Gruenklouf	Iditto	4								4
Guliana, 4	S. America	11								11
Hephzibah	S. Africa									2
Hooze Kraal	Iditto									2
Irkoutsk	Siberia									2
Jamaica, 5	West Ind.	5	8	1						14
Java, 2	East Indies				3					3
Jessore	Iditto				1					1
Karass	Russ. Tart.									2
Kidderpoor	East Indies									2
Kingston	Canada									1
Kissey Town	W. Africa	3								3
Labrador, 3	N. America	15								15
Lattakoo	S. Africa									1
Leicester Mount.	W. Africa									3
Leopold Town	Iditto									1
Madagascar	Co. of Afr.									2
Madras	East Indies									11
Malta and Greek Islands	Mediterra.									3
Malacca	East Indies									4
Mauritius	Ind. Ocean									1
Meerut	East Indies									1
Monghyr	Iditto									2
Namquaaland	S. Africa									3
Nagpore	East Indies									1
Nevis	West Ind.									2
N. Bruns. & Nova Scotia										17
Newfoundland	West Ind.									11
New Zealand	South Sea									1
Niagara	Canada									1
Orenburg	Russ. Tart.									16
Otaheite & Elmeo	South Sea									3
Patna	East Indies									2
Palancotta	Iditto									2
Paramatta	N. S. Wales									1
Peace Mountain	S. Africa									2
Rangoon	East Indies									2
Regent's Town	W. Africa									1
Sarepta	Russ. Tart.									17
Serampore	East Indies									1
Sierra Leone	W. Africa									3
Silbet	East Indies									2
Steppe, The	Russ. Tart.									2
Stellenbosch	S. Africa									1
Surat	East Indies									3
Tanjore and Tri- chinopoly										5
Felicherry	Iditto									1
Theopolis	S. Africa									2
Titalya	East Indies									1
Tobago	West Ind.									1
Tortola and Vir- gin Islands										3
Travancore	East Indies									1
Tranquebar*	Iditto									3
Tribidial	West Ind.									2
Tulbagh	S. Africa									2
Vadadieli	East Indies									1
Vans Variya	Iditto									1
Vepery	Iditto									1
Vincent's, St.	West Ind.									4
Vezigapatam	East Indies									3
Wilberforce town	W. Africa									1
Yongro Pomah	Iditto									2

Soc. for P. C. 1698.

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\* Tranquebar was originally a Danish Mission, instituted in 1705, and is now restored to Denmark, but has been long supported by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge in Bartlett's Buildings, London.

The Scots' Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in the Highlands, &c. incorporated 1709, had formerly a Mission in North America, which is now extinct; but have 9 Missionaries and 11 Catechists in the Highlands and Isles.

*Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.*—Comparative view of the progress of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, in the years

	1804.			1817.		
	<i>L.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>L.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Donations and Legacies	377	14	6	5,966	17	10
Annual subscriptions	2,549	3	0	11,684	10	0
Receipt for books sent out	4,659	5	11	21,784	19	5
Gross Receipts	12,390	1	8	60,221	17	3
Subscribers	2,009			about 12,000		
New Subscribers	200			about 3,000		
Bibles issued	7,508			*23,000		
Testaments and Psalters issued	5,820			56,605		
Book of Common Prayer	14,230			89,498		
Homilies and Tracts	134,603			1,219,414		

\* Exclusive of the Society's Family Bible, of which 16,000 copies had been sold in two years.

#### BANKS FOR SAVINGS.

The second annual meeting of the Hertfordshire Saving Bank, was held in the Shire Hall, at Hertford, on Tuesday, the 24th of March. The Marquis of Salisbury, the patron, presided. His Lordship addressed a numerous and most respectable assemblage in language expressive of cordial and warm approbation of the institution, and concluded by congratulating the meeting on the large increase of the deposits during the past year. The report, which was then read by the Rev. T. Lloyd, the Secretary, contained the following gratifying statement:—

Deposits from Mar. 1816 to			
Mar. 1817.....	3,891	1	0
Interest .....	103	2	3
Deposits from Mar. 1817 to			
Mar. 1818.....	13,095	10	11
Interest .....	271	1	4
Gain on Sale of Stock.....	1,084	19	5
	18,445	14	11
Returned to Depositors .....	1,582	4	5
	16,863	10	6
Laid out in Debentures.....	16,800	0	0
Balance in hand .....	63	10	6
DEPOSITORS CLASSED.			
Sunday Banks .....	186	15	6
Clubs.....	1,687	17	8
Tradesmen and small Farmers	2,576	10	10
Journeymen .....	1,032	5	9
In trust for Children and others	1,301	18	0
Labourers .....	2,273	14	5
Men Servants .....	1,545	19	8
Maid Servants .....	2,245	11	4
Children.....	1,249	5	6
Widows .....	646	18	3
Belonging to various persons..	1,891	12	6
	£16,638	9	5

The attention of the Meeting was called by the Rev. Secretary to the valuable institution of Sunday Banks, which were

recommended to the adoption of every officiating clergyman in the county. The experience of several years in many parishes in the town, neighbourhood, and county of Hertford, authorized the assurance of their eminent utility. The manner of conducting them is at once simple and easy:—Immediately after divine service on Sundays, the clergyman receives from the labouring classes any weekly sum not exceeding two shillings from an individual. At Christmas, the accumulation is returned, together with the interest, which local donations will not fail to supply. Some depositors then place a portion of those sums into the County Saving Banks, to which the Sunday Banks thus become auxiliary. Already 14 Sunday Banks have been formed in the county of Hertford. This statement was received with sincere satisfaction, and much animated and interesting discussion arose on this subject, and on the general business of the day.

Saving Banks have been just commenced at Banbury, Poole, and various other places.

#### INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE BRITISH SETTLEMENTS IN INDIA.

##### CALCUTTA. EPIDEMIC DISEASE.

Though we are much inclined to hope that the late unfavourable rumour of extensive sickness among the Europeans in India are greatly exaggerated, yet, it must be acknowledged that circumstances have occurred which are too much adapted to countenance it. The following paragraphs have reached us from India; and we should be glad to report that there was now no further cause of alarm. The imbecility of the natives and of their medical skill, need no remark from us.

We are sorry to learn from Calcutta, that the epidemic disease which has lately been so fatal in that capital and the neighbouring provinces, continues unchecked in its progress; and such, we are informed, is the alarm excited by this dreadful calamity, that Calcutta has been deserted by a great portion of its native population. It is deeply to be regretted that the prejudices pointed out in the following paragraph should paralyze the humane efforts which have been made to check this baneful disease.

The Epidemic which has committed such ravages throughout Bengal, has made its appearance at *Chuprah, Patna, Dinapore, Hagdipore*, and several other stations. At *Chuprah*, the deaths during the first four days of the disease were 80; 56 died on the 19th, and 61 on the 20th Sept. On the 23d, however, the casualties had decreased to 38, so that we trust efficacious measures had been adopted to check the progress of this devouring malady.

The late heavy rains have not had a favourable influence on the prevailing Epidemic. Beneficial effects, from an improvement of the weather, may now, however, be confidently expected at an early period. In the mean time, we understand, that the means pursued, under the authority of Government, for furnishing aid to natives attacked with the *Cholera Morbus*, in Calcutta and its vicinity, have been officially made known to the public officers throughout the lower provinces, and that the Magistrates and Medical Officers stationed in the districts in which the epidemic may prevail, have been authorized and enjoined to adopt similar measures at their respective stations.

The benefit which has been experienced from the application of the means adverted to, will be sufficiently appreciated from the following abstract report of the cases which have been treated by the Native Doctors, employed by Government, in Calcutta, and its immediate vicinity, during the last twelve days.

September	Total number of cases	Cured or Convalescent.	Died.
19th, 20th and 21st	524	479	45
22d	325	291	34
23d	291	260	31
24th	327	290	37
25th	247	217	30
26th	303	264	39
27th	276	242	34
28th	278	249	29
29th	297	264	33
30th	301	270	31
Total	3169	2826	343

Of the persons in the above abstract, reported to have died, the cases of many were brought under the notice of Native Doctors, in so advanced a stage of the disorder, as to render all medical aid ineffectual. Many others have died before any aid could be rendered to them. The number of persons attacked with the Epidemic, whose lives have been saved by the humane and prompt assistance of Medical Gentlemen, and of European and other benevolent individuals, is very considerable.

#### A SMALL FAMILY TO PROVIDE FOR!!!

At a late Durbar held by Runjeet Singh, at Lahore, to receive a Vakeel returned from Cashmere, and also to receive a Vakeel from Cashmere, with due honour, the following statement was received. What might be the revenues of the state to meet the expences of portioning off these descendants of Royalty, must be left to the Chancellor of the Exchequer of that kingdom; certainly, no European treasury would be able to meet them, *rebus sic stantibus*.

The Vakeel from Cashmere, was introduced, and presented several presents—he expressed the anxiety his Sovereign felt to continue on amicable terms with the King of the Sikhs, and on being questioned respecting the resources of the Kingdom of Iran, he replied, that the King had a large revenue, *two hundred and fifty sons, and one thousand and eight wives*.

#### Right-hand Shells.

From the *Calcutta Journal*.—We observe advertised for sale in one of the Daily Advertisers, some Dakshin Abert or Right-hand Shells, which have been sent to Calcutta on account of His Majesty's Ceylon Government. The fancied virtues, and consequent value, of these extraordinary specimens of conchology are thus described by the respectable agents: "These shells, from their peculiar structure, being formed in the opposite way to all other shells, and called from this circumstance, Dakshin Abert or Right-hand Shells, are held in the highest degree of estimation by the Natives of India, who attach to them a supernatural virtue, which insures to the fortunate possessor constant prosperity and exemption from all calamitous occurrences." This talismanic power, devoutly believed in by the inhabitants of the Eastern World, has given to these shells a value almost incredible, being upwards of sixty times more than their weight in silver.

"To the more enlightened European they are also objects of interest in natural history, from their singular form and great scarcity; for the Dakshin Abert holds that place among shells, which the diamond does among stones."

#### MADRAS.

##### DANCING GIRL, COMPETITION FOR.

Lately, at Madras two native women were brought to trial for cruelty to a child, who would not acknowledge to have lost, or to have been the means of losing, a double Fanam. The defence set up was, that a competition for this girl had taken



place between two parties, each of which wished to obtain her for that Pagoda to which it belonged, and therefore trumped up this story of cruelty, against the prisoners out of revenge. The jury did not believe this defence; but, the suggestion sufficiently proves to what practices the partizans of the Pagodas have recourse to obtain those victims of their superstition, which they afterwards direct to purposes and incitements the very reverse of honorable and pious.

#### CEYLON.

##### *Insurrection at Badula.*

From the *Ceylon Gazette* of Nov. 4:—Symptoms of insurrection having been manifested near the British Residence of Badula, where Mr. Wilson was chief, he put himself at the head of a military party of about 30 Malay and Caffree soldiers, with whom, and an Interpreter, he marched to the scene of commotion, a distance of many miles. He entered into conversation with the refractory Bandians; but finding he was unlikely to succeed in his object, he prepared to return to Badula for a larger military force. A mysterious stranger had been seen for some days before about the country, supposed to be a member of the late Royal Family, exciting insurrection, with the design of regaining the Throne, and the partizans of his cause were discovered to be more numerous than had been suspected. Mr. Wilson took a different road back to Badula, supposing the country by which he had advanced might be raised against him. He and his party had reached Stannewaree, when an armed party appeared and demanded a conference. Mr. Wilson, with the same intrepidity and humanity which he had a few days before shown among the Bandians, thinking accommodation might be effected by treaty, rather than by the shedding of blood, advanced to the invitation; but when within a few yards of the party, a volley of arrows was treacherously discharged at him, and Mr. Wilson, with one of his Lascareens, fell. The loss of Mr. Wilson is very deeply lamented, particularly by General Brownrigg, the Governor of the Island, as he had displayed great capacity and diligence in the discharge of the duties of a very arduous situation. He had developed the resources of the province, and established the English authority, with extraordinary skill and success; and his death is felt to be a public misfortune. Thus, at the early age of eight and twenty, a young man of the most brilliant talents has fallen a victim to his zeal in the public service, and to the humanity which prompted him to

reason with armed insurgents, instead of employing in the first instance the military means which he had at his disposal. The only consolatory circumstances in his lamented death are, that he was not subjected to any of these indignities or cruelties which have so frequently been employed upon Europeans who have fallen into the hands of the Bandians; but that the first wound which he received was fatal. Mr. Wilson's brother a Naval Officer, was some time ago lost in the Indian Seas, off Prince of Wales's Island, carrying dispatches to the Admiral in the *Jassure* sloop of war. His youngest brother, in the Royal Artillery, now at Jamaica, distinguished himself at the battle of Waterloo, attached to the 5th division, under Gen. Picton.

##### *Afflictions of Devils.*

Like all other idolatrous nations, the Cingalese believe in the existence of the Devil, and think he has great power over the bodies and circumstances of men. They have temples and priests dedicated to the Devils. The former they call *Duwalays*, and the latter *Cappoos*. Though this is altogether distinct from Budhuism, and though Budhu forbade the worship of Devils, yet the whole of the Cingalese Inhabitants are most awfully devoted to it, priests as well as people. In some districts it prevails to a most shocking extent. They dedicate their children, when born, to the Devil, and many of them before their birth. In cases of affliction or distress, they use extraordinary means. They send for the Cappoa to the house of the patient. He first endeavours to find out by what Devil the person is afflicted: when the supposed image of that Devil is brought to the house large presents are set before it, lights are hung all round it, and the patient is brought and placed at the feet of it. Then the Cappoa begins his intercessions to that Devil in a very loud tone of voice, accompanied with the most curious gestures and antics, all of which are timed by a tom-tom or native drum, and a bell. These ceremonies he will continue for ten or twelve hours. During the whole time he waves a lighted torch in one hand and a bell in the other; and, at intervals, quantities of a compound, something like gunpowder, are discharged over the image of the Devil, either by the patient or an assistant. When a patient is pronounced incurable, or when the Cappoa says the Devil will not accept of the offerings and heal the man, then, in order not to have their houses polluted, they carry the poor wretch out into the jungle, dig a hole, and leave him by it until he expire: there they

put him, if he is not previously worried and eaten by the jackalls or tigers, which is commonly the case. Many of these miserable creatures are carried out perfectly sensible; and, when they see themselves about to be removed, terrified with the idea of their awful doom, they shriek and pray, and catch hold of every thing that comes in their way, to avoid their fate; and in one district, where I was very lately, I was informed, if a person happen to die in a house, it is either immediately pulled down, or abandoned for ever.

#### BOMBAY.

#### DANGEROUS SHOAL; SHOALS NUMEROUS.

It may be of consequence to some of our readers to know their danger, and the duty of keeping a sharp look out, in the seas to which the subsequent paragraph refers: the information it contains should also be copied into all maps and charts of the localities.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council, is pleased to publish for general information, the following extract of the Log Book of the ship *Durable*, and an extract of a letter from the Commander of the Honorable Company's cruiser *Ariel*, describing the shoal in the Gulph of Persia, on which the *Durable* was wrecked.

#### Extract from the Log.

*Durable* shoal lying E. S. E. and W. N. W. eight or nine miles long, and from two to two and a half miles broad, very steep too, soundings on it from one to two and three fathoms, hard pointed rocks jutting up, and patches of sand in various spots. Lat. observed  $26^{\circ} 59'$  N. Long. by chronometer  $50^{\circ} 26'$  E.

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant Arthur, commanding the H. C. cruiser *Ariel*, dated Muscat, Sept. 24th, 1817.

The Shoal I have named after the late ship *Durable*, it extends W. N. W. and E. S. E. about ten or twelve miles, in a narrow slip, being at the broadest part, about the centre, two and a half or three miles; the *Durable* was lost on the northern edge of the shoal, as near the centre as possible. I made the latitude of the spot the ship was wrecked upon,  $26^{\circ} 55'$  North, and the difference of Longitude from Bushire town  $25^{\circ} 30'$  W. by well regulated chronometers; the moon was not to be seen. The Longitude of the town of Bushire is variously accounted, but I believe Captain Jeakes of the Marine, has the best information. There is every reason to suppose, that all to the Northward of Bahrein is full of shoals, and a vessel

bound to that island, should keep in the Meridian of Bushire, till in the Lat.  $26^{\circ} 35'$  N. then the lead should be kept going quickly, as *Durable* Shoal was found to be steep to.

Published by order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

W. NEWNHAM,

Secretary to Government.

*Bombay Castle, 13th October, 1817.*

Further particulars, from private authority.

We are sorry to state that the ship *Durable*, Captain R. Guthrie, of this port, was totally lost a little after midnight of the 21st August, in the Persian Gulph, on a reef of sunken rocks on the coast of Arabia. She had sailed from Bushire on the 18th August, bound to Bahrein, under convoy of the H. C. cruiser *Ariel*, which narrowly escaped sharing the same fate. At the time the accident happened, the *Durable*, having the pilot on board, was a short distance a head of the cruiser, steering S. by W. with a light wind from E. S. E. and a considerable swell. The cruiser immediately put about, and having in five minutes deepened from 3 fathoms to 6 fathoms, anchored and sent all her boats to the assistance of the *Durable*: but the latter struck so forcibly and rolled so heavily, that all the exertions used, proved ineffectual to save the ship. All the people, some of the cargo, and a considerable portion of her stores were conveyed on board the *Ariel*.

#### RAPID PROGRESS OF INTELLIGENCE.

As an instance of the exertions now made in transmitting intelligence to our connexions in India, it is presumed that the passage here recorded is exemplary, if not almost singular: the importance of such a communication on urgent occasions is too obvious to escape notice.

The overland dispatch which recently reached Bombay by way of Suez, has made by far the quickest progress of any arrivals which have reached India for the last twelve months—the news from London has been thus brought down to within two months and twenty-six days of its arrival at Bombay.

#### SINGULAR CAVERN; TEMPLE, AND IDOLS.

##### *From Persia by way of India.*

The following account of a natural curiosity, a cavern in a mountain near Shapoor, will be read with interest; but, much greater interest arises from the description

of the colossal statue, inclosed in that recess. It is certain that many thousands of caves anciently used as dwellings still remain in the various Persian provinces; and that colossal statues are known to exist, where few travellers animated with the spirit of European curiosity, ever pass. As the subject is curious, and as our countrymen are daily becoming better acquainted with those parts, we shall insert an extract, for which we are obliged to that celebrated Sanscrit scholar, Colonel Wilford.

"The city of *Bamiyan* consists of a vast number of apartments, and recesses, cut out of the rock: some of which, on account of their extraordinary dimensions, are supposed to have been temples. They are called *Samach'h*, [this word is spelt *Samachch'h* by the natives] in the language of the country, and *Samaj* in *Persian*. There are no pillars to be seen in any of them, according to the information I have received from travellers, who had visited them. Some of them are adorned with niches and carved work; and there are to be seen the remains of some figures in relief, which were destroyed or miserably disfigured by the *Musulmans*. Some remains of paintings on the walls are still to be seen in some of them: but the smoke, from the fires made there by the inhabitants, has almost obliterated them. It is said in the *Ayeen-Akbery*, that there are about 12,000 of these recesses, in the *Tuman* or *Tagavi* of *Bamiyan*; this is also confirmed, from general report, by travellers. The country of the *Afghans*, as far as *Bahlac* and *Bodacshan*, abounds with *Samach'hes* or *Samajes*: some of them are very rude, whilst others are highly finished and ornamented. The most perfect are at a place called *Mohi*, on the road between *Bamiyan* and *Bahlac*: as they are situated among precipices, the *Musulmans* have never thought of living in them, and the paintings, with which they are adorned, look quite fresh.

"But what never fails to attract the notice of travellers, are two colossal statues, which are seen at a great distance. They are erect, and adhere to the mountain from which they were cut out. They are in a sort of niches, the depth of which, is equal to the thickness of the statues. It is said, in the *Ayeen-Akbery*, that the largest is eighty ells high, and the other only fifty. These dimensions are greatly exaggerated, according to the opinion of all the travel-

lers I have seen; and the disproportion is not so great between the two. According to the author of the *Pharang-Jehanghiri* cited by Thos. Hyde, they are said to be only fifty cubits high, which appears to be the true dimensions. At some distance from these two statues, is another of a smaller size, being about fifteen cubits high. Natives and *Persian* authors, who have mentioned them, agree neither about their sex nor their names. The few *Hindus*, who live in these countries, say, that they represent *Bhim* and his consort: the followers of *Buddha*, that they are the statues of *Shahama*, and his disciple *Salsala*. The *Musulmans* insist, that they are the statues of *Key-Umursh* and his consort, that is to say, *Adam* and *Eve*; and that the third is intended for *Seish* or *Seth* their son; whose tomb, or at least the place where it stood formerly, is shewn near *Bahlac*. This is in some measure confirmed by the author of the *Pharang-Jehanghiri*, who says, that these statues existed in the time of *Noah*; though he gives them different names, and supposes the third to represent an old woman, called *Nesr*, more generally represented with the countenance of a vulture. These statues are so much defaced, through the injury of all-devouring time, and the intolerant zeal of the *Musulmans*, that I believe it is difficult to ascertain their sex. Travellers do, however, agree that one of them at least is a beardless youth; some more particularly insist that the swelling of the breasts is remarkably obvious, and that both look towards the east, so that, when the sun rises, they seem to smile, but look gloomy in the evening. Their dress, as described to me, is much the same with that of the two figures, half buried at *Tuct-Rustum*, near *Istacar* in *Persia*; with this difference, that the female figure has no head-dress; but the male has such a *tiara* as is worn by the supposed female figure at *Tuct-Rustum*.

These statues were visited, at least ten, or twelve different times, by a famous traveller, called *Meyan-Asod-Shah*, who is a man highly respected, both on account of his descent from *Mohammed*, and his personal character. He is well informed, in affluent circumstances, through the piety of the faithful, and keeps company with the princes of the country, and persons of the first rank. He informed me lately, that these two statues are in two different niches, and about forty paces distant from each other. That the drapery is covered with embroidery and figured work; which formerly was painted of different colours; traces of which are still

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visible. That one seems to have been painted of a red colour: and the other, either retains the original colour of the stone, or was painted grey. That one certainly represents a female, from the beauty and smoothness of her features, and swelling of her breasts: the head being so much elevated is secure from insult below, and is also protected from the weather by the projection above. The statue of their supposed son is nearly half a mile distant, and about twenty feet high. One of the legs of the male figure is much broken: for the *Musulmans* never march that way cannon without firing two or three shots at them: but from their want of skill, they seldom do much mischief. Aurengzebe, it is said, in his expedition to *Bahlae*, in the year 1646, passed that way, and ordered as usual, a few shots to be fired; one of them took place, and almost broke its leg, which bled copiously. This, and some frightful dreams, made him desist, and the clotted blood, it is said, adheres to the wound, to this day. The miracle is equally believed by the *Hindus* and *Musulmans*; the former attribute it to the superior power of the deity; and the latter to witchcraft. According to Dr. Hyde, one of these statues is called *Surkh-But*, or the red idol; the other *Khink-But*, or the grey idol. As to their being hollow, I believe, it is an idle tale: at least the travellers I have consulted, knew nothing of it. Between the legs of the male figure, is a door leading into a most spacious temple, the dimensions of which, they could not describe otherwise, than by saying, it could easily hold the camp equipage and baggage of Zeman-shah, and of his whole army. It is remarkable only for its extraordinary dimensions: it is dark and gloomy; and there are a few niches, with the remains of some figures in *alto-relievo*. At the entrance are stationed a few wretched *Banyans*, who sell provision to travellers. The greatest part of the *Samajes* in *Tagavi Bamiyan* are still inhabited by *Musulmans*, who live promiscuously with their cattle. I have been informed, that there are no other statues than these three; but, from the numerous fragments which are seen through the *Tagavis*, there must have been several hundreds of them. They shew to this day the *Samach'h*, in which the famous Vyasa composed the *Vedas*; and others, where divers holy men gave themselves up to meditation, and the contemplation of the Supreme Being. *Asiatic Researches*, Vol. VI.

The numbers of these caves, with their situations and contents, deserves further

inspection; they will probably afford curious discoveries; the relics of ages long departed.

A meeting of the Asiatic Society was held at the Society's Room Oct. 1st, 1817. Mr. Harrington, Vice-President, in the Chair.

An account of an extensive cavern, containing the remains of a colossal statue, recently discovered in the mountains in the vicinity of *Shahpoor*, in the modern province of Fars, the ancient Persis, was received from Lieutenant R. Taylor, of the Bombay establishment, and presented by the Secretary to the Society. In September, 1816, Mr. Williams and Captain Maude, of His Majesty's ship *Favourite*, on visiting the site of the ancient city of *Shahpoor*, accompanied by Meer Shumsoodeen, a predatory chieftain,—the cave, containing a prostrate colossal figure, was pointed out by the latter, who, from his plundering mode of life had become well acquainted with the hidden recesses of the mountains. The cave is distant from *Shahpoor* three miles, on the opposite side of the river. From the base of the mountain, near the summit of which the excavation is made, no traces of a cavern are discernible. The ascent is difficult, chiefly from its perpendicular height. When the travellers had nearly reached the top, they found themselves at the foot of an abrupt rampart, about thirty feet high, the depth of which, from its upper edge to the entrance of the cave, to which it forms a level landing, was sixty feet. The entrance to the cavern is a plain, roughly hewn arch, three feet high, and thirty-five feet wide, beyond which the height increases to forty feet, and the width to sixty and seventy. The figure, which is of stone, appears to have stood originally on a pedestal in the middle of this excavation, but was discovered lying on the ground, and the legs, below the knees, broken off. The costume appears to be similar to the sculptures at *Shahpoor*, *Nukshi Roostum* and *Persepolis*, and with the same luxuriant flow of curled hair. Its arms rest upon the hips, and the costume is a robe fastened by a small button at the neck and falling loosely over the elbows, and in this respect differs from the sculptures just mentioned. The length of the face from the forehead to the chin is two feet three inches, and the length of the body four feet and a half. According to this measurement the whole figure must have been about fourteen feet high. From the statue, to the most retired parts of the cavern, the excavation in-

creases in height and width. After passing down an inclined plane, for about twenty feet, and up an ascent of about fifty feet more, the travellers reached a dry reservoir, seventeen feet by seven wide, and five feet deep. Farther on, they began to descend by torch light, a low narrow passage in the rock, and reached another cavern, the roof of which was supported by a few huge shapeless pillars. No conjecture is offered respecting the use or object of this extraordinary excavation.

#### *Horrid Superstitions.*

The journals of the American Missionaries have already furnished our pages with some curious and minute accounts of Hindoo observances; (see vol. VII. N. S. p. 1003, and p. 99 of this volume,) we now continue our extracts with the following description of some remarkable sacrifices.

We have witnessed a horrid specimen of the Hindoo religion. It was at a village called by the natives, Kamat a poor, i. e. the town of the Kamatees, who are a Telinga people, from the opposite side of the Peninsula. The affair took place at the temple of Kandoba, or Kandeh Roa, an incarnation of Mahadave in a human form, in which character he destroyed the demon Manimal. To this god, two persons, a man and a woman of low caste, made a vow. The man, as was said, made his vow, and performed it, for the purpose of obtaining greater bodily strength and vigour, and the woman that she might have an offspring.

The vows were performed by making offerings to the idol, and by torturing themselves before the temple. The affair began with music and dancing before the door of the temple; or rather by a barbarous jangle of harsh-sounding drums and pipes, and by a sort of beastly play, somewhat resembling the plays of dogs or monkeys.

After this, the offerings were made. They consisted of a small quantity of boiled rice, a few small cakes, several kinds of colouring stuffs or sacred paint, burning of incense, and a drink-offering of *toddy*, an intoxicating liquor taken from the palm-tree, besides a number of other things; which were all placed on a little spot of ground, previously figured by red lines variously intersecting one another.

After these offerings were made, the sacrifice of a kid was performed. The person who principally officiated at the sacrifice, was an old man almost naked, with

long black hair hanging frightfully over his shoulders and face, around his loins a broad belt strung with a number of bells, also bells around his ankles, and a heavy hempen rope for flagellation in his hand; making altogether a very horrid appearance. The kid was brought, and waved around the spot where the other offerings had been made. It was then seized by that demon like man, who began to run round the car, which was the engine of torture; and, at the same time, to tear open with his teeth the throat of the kid, and to suck its blood. While he was doing this, the clang of music, the yell of the people, the crowding, howling, and pushing around him, exhibited a horrid and diabolical scene. After the monster had thus torn the kid and drunk its blood, he was caressed and revered by the people, as a superior being, and they were as eager to touch him, as though the touch of him was sufficient to communicate some invaluable blessing.

The car just mentioned consisted of two cart-wheels, upon the axis of which was perpendicularly erected a pole, ten or twelve feet in length. On the top of this perpendicular pole, another pole, of about twenty-five feet in length, was so fixed horizontally, that, by means of ropes fastened to one end of it, the opposite end might be let down to the ground, or elevated at pleasure to the height of about twenty feet. Near the end of the pole to be thus elevated, was fastened on it a cloth, or a kind of canopy, and directly under this canopy was fastened a rope for suspending the person voluntarily devoted to torture.

All things being made ready, a young man, loaded with red and yellow paint, came forward. Preceded by musicians and followed by a train, he began to circumbulate the temple, making a circumference of about thirty rods. After going round the temple several times in this way, two iron hooks, having each two prongs thrust through the skin and principal muscles on the small of the back, were made fast to the end of the poll which was let down near the ground. Instantly the ropes at the other end were pulled, and the poor frantic creature was drawn up to the height of about twenty feet and there fastened. The music struck up, and a noisy group seized the ropes fastened to the car, and drew it six times round the temple, making the circumference as before mentioned; the man at the same time scattering the dust of chunda-wood on the crowds under him. When he was let down, the people manifested the same eagerness to touch him, as

they had seen. After a few days, a female drew seemed to be contented with the wretched pendulous lumps of acrimony. After round led a scene stood to inform the co

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they did before to touch the monster who had sucked the blood of the kid.

After this man had performed his vow, a female was suspended on the hooks, and drawn round in the same manner. She seemed to manifest greater fortitude and contempt of pain than the man; for, while the weight of her body was entirely suspended on the hooks in her back, she voluntarily flung herself about by a variety of action, which must have greatly augmented her sufferings.

After she had been drawn five times round the temple, she was let down, and led away amidst the congratulations and applauses of the multitude. Thus the scene closed. Several others, it was said, stood bound by their vows to the same idol, to inflict the same tortures on themselves in the course of a few days.

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Dispatches have been received at the East India House, from the Governor in Council at Bombay, containing the account of two battles; one fought with the troops of **HOLKAR**, by the Madras army, under Sir T. Hislop, and Sir J. Malcolm; and the other, by General Doveton, with the **RAJAH OF BERAR**, a Chieftain who was raised to the Sovereignty by British interference. The following are copies and extracts of the dispatches.

Copy of a Report from Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, commanding a British Detachment at Nagpore, to the Adjutant-General of the Army, dated Camp, at Nagpore, 30th November, 1817, with an Inclosure, also transmitted with the despatch, from the Governor in Council at Bombay, of 1st January, 1818.

SIR,—I had the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, on the 26th instant, that the troops under my command had left their cantonments the day before at the requisition of the Resident. They took their post on the hill of Seetabaldy, which overlooks the Residency and the city of Nagpore, at the same time taking possession, with the first battalion twenty-fourth regiment native infantry, of a hill about three hundred yards on the left of this position, and to retain which was of the utmost consequence to our retaining possession of Seetabaldee. Having made all the arrangements that I thought necessary during the 26th, at six P. M. of that day, I was posting sentries, accompanied by Captain Bayley, on the face of the hill, and in front of the Arab village at the foot of the hill, into which we had during the day observed large bodies of Arabs with five guns to be sent to reinforce a party of the Rajah's infantry, who had been previously posted there, when the Arabs in

the village opened a fire on our small party, although previously informed that it was merely a matter of military precaution, customary with us (to which they had assented), and that it was not my intention to molest them. Seeing their determination to commence hostilities, and the small party with me having shewn the utmost forbearance, and until this time not having fired a shot, I directed them to fire a volley, and retreated to the top of the hill under the fire of all the troops posted in the village.

The action immediately commenced on both sides, and continued incessantly until twelve o'clock the following day, when it ceased. In consequence of their great loss and fatigues, I found it necessary to withdraw the 1st battalion 24th regiment, together with a party of the 1st battalion 20th regiment, by whom they had been reinforced during the night, at five A. M. of the 27th instant, and to confine the defence of the hill on our left, (which had been strengthened during the night by a breast-work of bags of grain), to the immediate possession of the top. For this purpose I had detached Captain Lloyd with one hundred men of the Resident's escort, and fifty men of the 1st battalion 20th regiment Native Infantry, under an European Officer. A body of Arabs gained possession of this post, at eight A. M. by the charge of an overwhelming force up the face of the hill; after Captain Lloyd had displayed the utmost gallantry in endeavouring to keep his men to their duty, and to maintain the post. At this moment Captain Fitzgerald, reinforced by a native Officer, and twenty-five troopers of the Madras Body Guard, charged an immense body of the enemy's best horse, and having captured their guns, which were immediately turned upon them, he remained in possession of the plain, covered in every direction with the flying enemy. Whilst we were waiting for spikes to send to Captain Fitzgerald to spike the enemy's guns, it being my intention to recall him to support an attack of the infantry on the hill in the possession of the Arabs, an explosion was observed to take place in the midst of them, and the troops with one accord rushed forward to the attack. It was with the utmost difficulty they had been prevailed on to wait for the cavalry, and I found my utmost exertions necessary to prevent the hill we were on from being deserted. On the near approach of our troops the Arabs fled, leaving two guns. Captain Lloyd took possession of the hill, supported by Captains Macou and J. Macdonald, Lieuts. Watson, W. Macdonald, and Campbell, Lieut. and Adjutant Grant, 1st battalion 24th regiment of Native Infantry, who had been twice wounded during the night, in the defence of the hill, was here killed; and I beg leave to offer my tribute of praise, and express my regret for the loss of a most gallant officer. Shortly after the Arabs beginning to collect in considerable numbers in front of the hill, and the cavalry having by this time returned with their captured guns to

the Residency, a charge of a troop of cavalry, led by Cornet Smith, round the base of the hill, in which he cut up numbers of them, seemed so totally to dispirit them, that from this time their attacks in every quarter began to slacken, and at twelve entirely ceased.

I can never sufficiently express my admiration of the conduct of the troops on this occasion. To Major M'Kenzie, second in command, and to every officer and individual engaged, I have to offer my thanks, which are freely expressed in my orders issued on the occasion, and of which I inclose a copy. Mr. Jenkins, Resident, was present during the whole of the action, and his animating conduct tended, in a very considerable degree, to excite the troops to their duty. I have to deplore the death of Mr. Sotheby, his First Assistant, a gallant gentleman, who had also been present from the first, and exposing himself in every situation, was severely wounded towards the close of the action, and died in the course of the day.

I shall by to-morrow's rappal\*, forward regular returns of the killed and wounded, which I am sorry to say is considerable, amounting to 14 officers and 333 killed and wounded, of all other ranks.

I have, &c. &c.

H. S. SCOTT, Lieut. Colonel,

Commanding at Nagpore.

Camp, Nagpore, 29th Nov. 1817.

P. S. From the best information I can obtain, and my observations, the enemy opened upwards of 35 guns upon us. The number of their cavalry is said to amount to 12,000, and their infantry 8,000, 3,500 of which are Arabs, from whom we met our principal loss.

Grand total of killed and wounded—1 Major, 6 Captains, 7 Lieutenants, 3 Adjutants, 1 Assistant Surgeon, 1 Serjeant Major, 2 Quarter Master Serjeants, 3 subedars, 3 jemadars, 18 havildars, 1 corporal, 2 drummers, 303 rank and file, 10 gun lascars, 1 recruit boy, 1 horse-keeper, 2 serjeants, 45 horse.

*Names of the Officers Killed and Wounded.*

#### KILLED.

1st Batt. 20th Reg. N. I.—Lieut. Clarke.

1st Batt. 24th Reg. N. I.—Capt. Sadler, Lieut. and Adj. Grant.

Unattached.—Mr. Assistant Surgeon Niven.

#### WOUNDED.

Detachment 6th Reg. B. C.—Lieut. R. W. Smith, Lieut. and Adj. Hearsey, severely.

Detachment of Foot Artillery—Lieut. Maxwell, slightly.

1st Batt. 20th Reg. N. I.—Major M'Kensie, slightly; Captain Pew, severely; Lieut. Dun, slightly.

1st Batt. 24th Reg. N. I.—Captain Charlesworth, Lieut. Thuillier, severely.

Resident's Escort—Capt. Lloyd, severely  
Major Jenkins's Batt.—Capt. Robison, slightly  
Capt. and Adj. Bayley, severely.

H. S. SCOTT, Lieut.-Colonel,

Commanding at Nagpore.

\* Post.

List of Guns and Ammunition captured from the enemy on the 26th and 27th November, at Nagpore.

GUNS—2 brass 9 pounders, 2 brass 4-pounders, carriages unserviceable; 2 brass 12 pounders, spiked.

AMMUNITION—25 iron 9-pounder shot, 40 iron 4-pounder shot, 53 iron 2½-pounder shot; 60 lbs. of gunpowder (country).

N. B. Four jingals taken, but are not of order for service.

Copy of a report from Brigadier-General Docton, commanding the 2nd division of the Army of the Deccan, to the Adjutant General, dated Camp, Nagpore, 19th December, 1817, with an inclosure.

SIR,—I had the honour of reporting, for his Excellency the Commander in Chief's information, (through the Quarter-Master-General of the Army, my arrival at this place with a part of the force, highly equipped, on the morning of the 12th, my expectation of being joined by the remainder on the following day.

These troops did join me on the evening of the 13th, and I determined to allow them sufficient time to recover their fatigues after so long a march, previous to the Resident making known to the Rajah the terms which it was proposed to grant him, in order that I might have it in my power to attack his troops immediately, in the event of his not agreeing to them. I accordingly, on the afternoon of the 13th, ordered the whole of the stores and baggage of the force to proceed and take post under the Sutabulber Hill, where they would be protected by the 1st battalion 20th, and 1st battalion 24th regiment, and a battalion of his Highness the Nizam's infantry. I having placed the troops in the order I intended they should attack, the whole slept upon their arms, to be in readiness to commence hostilities at half past four o'clock the following morning, previous to which time the Rajah's determination would be known. Early in the morning I received information from the Resident that his Highness had agreed to the terms proposed, and was hourly expected at the Residency; the time fixed, however, elapsed, and the Resident was told, that the troops could not well be further delayed in their movements should the Rajah not soon make his appearance; with his approval therefore, I shortly after moved down; I took up the position from which I intended the troops should commence the attack, soon after my reaching it, I was informed of the Rajah's arrival at the Residency, of his having given orders to put in my possession the whole of his artillery, by twelve o'clock, and that the agent from him would arrive in my camp for that purpose, I accordingly waited the arrival of the agent and accompanied by him proceeded with the whole of my force in battalion columns of divisions, followed by the different reserves in line.

On my approach to the first battery it was drawn out in line ready to oppose us, but

having come rather unexpectedly upon it, the enemy quitted their guns and retired; having taken possession of these, and left the division under Lieut. Colonel Scott in charge of them, I continued my advance in the same order, when shortly after a heavy fire was opened on us by a large body of troops, posted in the Sucker Durry Gardens, which was followed by a general discharge from the whole of their batteries; the infantry consisted of the divisions under Lieut. Colonel M'Leod and Mackellar, supported by a battery and a reserve of infantry under Lieut. Col. Crosdile; and a reserve of infantry under Lieut. Col. Stuart, continued their advance until the ground could admit of a formation in line, when the enemy's batteries in the front were carried in a most gallant manner at the point of the bayonet.

The horse artillery under Lieut. Poggemphol, and cavalry in parallel regimental columns of divisions under Lieut. Col. Gohan, supported by their reserve of gallopers and cavalry under Captain Smith, were fired upon at the same time, and having made a detour round a tank immediately in front of the Sucker Durry Gardens, charged and carried instantly the batteries opposed to them in a most dashing style, driving at the same time before them an immense mass of the enemy's cavalry, which they routed and pursued, as long as there was a chance of doing them any mischief.

A few of the enemy's guns, which had been charged by the cavalry, but which had reopened their fire upon the latter advancing in pursuit of that of the enemy, were charged and carried again in a very spirited manner by five companies from the reserve, under Lieut. Col. Stewart, by the artillery of reserve, and a party of reformed horse, under Captain Pedlar, who distinguished themselves much on the occasion; and by half-past one o'clock the whole of the enemy's guns and camp equipage were in our possession, together with upwards of forty elephants.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will be gratified to find, by the accompanying list of killed and wounded, that our loss has not been so considerable as might have been expected, from the great superiority of the enemy's cannon; the wounds, however, I regret to say, are generally severe, being chiefly from cannon-shot.

It gives me much satisfaction to assure his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that the whole of the troops composing this force who had the good fortune of being engaged on this occasion, behaved in the most gallant manner; and I am happy, after bearing this general testimony to the merits of the officers and men of the division under my command, to mention more particularly for his Excellency's information, those of Lieut. Colonel Gohan, M'Leod, Scott, Mackellar, and Crosdile, commanding brigades of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, and of Major Munk and Captain Western, commanding corps of cavalry, and of Lieut. Colonels Stewart and

Fraser, Major Pereira, Pollock, M'Dowal, Wildon, Macbian, and Garner, commanding corps of infantry and artillery. I must also bring to his Excellency's favourable notice the merits of Lieut. Poggemphol, in command of the horse artillery, and of Lieut. Hunter, of that corps, the latter of whom having been attached to the column where I myself was, afforded me an opportunity of witnessing personally his uncommon exertions to Major M'Leod and the Officers of the General Staff, and to Captains Morgan and Edmonds, my personal Staff, I am quite at a loss to express how much I feel myself indebted; nor must I omit to mention the uncommon zeal and activity of Lieut. Davis, senior engineer in the field, during the entire movements; I am likewise much indebted to Captains Lucas, Grant, and Nixon, and to Lieuts. Davidson, Fenwick, and Sherriff, who volunteered their services on this occasion; of Major Addison's valuable services I was unfortunately deprived by severe indisposition.

Before I conclude this dispatch, I beg leave to mention, for his Excellency's further information, that the Resident having previously requested that his brother, Major Jenkins, commanding the infantry of the Rajah's contingent, might attend me as an extra Aid-de-Camp on this occasion, it becomes a pleasing part of my duty to express how much I was indebted to that officer for his uncommon exertions, nor can I pass over in silence the merits of Lieut. Bayley, attached to the Nagpore contingent, who, though suffering under a severe wound received in the attack of the 26th, volunteered his services, and from his local knowledge, was of great use to me.

His Highness the Nizam's troops, under the command of Major Pittman, having been previously detached to bring on the baggage, were prevented from being present in the action; but, I am thoroughly convinced, that had it been otherwise, they would have distinguished themselves equally with the other troops. I inclose, for his Excellency's information, a return\* of the killed, wounded, and missing of the division I have the honour to command, as also of the ordnance, &c. captured from the enemy.

I have, &c. &c. &c.

J. DOVETON, B. G.

Camp, near Nagpore, Dec. 19, 1817.

#### AMBOYNA.

##### Formidable Insurrection.

Matters wear a most alarming aspect at Amboyna, where every negro is in a state of open rebellion. Allang Lilliboy, and even the villages in the vicinity of Fort Victoria, are in arms against the Dutch government.

The Amboyne have expressed their determination to emancipate themselves

\* Not transmitted.

from foreign thralldom and servitude, or perish in the attempt.

It is reported, that a Mr. Burgraff, the resident at Hela, was so incautions as to beat the Prang Tua of the Negree for some trifling offence; an act for which he is likely to atone with his life, having been mortally wounded by the enraged inhabitants. At Loricke, the gentleman in charge of the residency is shut up in his little fort, out of which he dare not show himself. It would appear that the natives of Ceram have supplied the people of Saparua with fire arms, gun-powder and ammunition, in return for which they receive specie. It is understood that the Alfours on Ceram, (than whom a more savage and blood-thirsty race of men does not exist), are collected in great force for the purpose of making an attack, in conjunction with the people of Amboyna, Saparua, and Harooka upon Fort Victoria; the Dutch commissioners are consequently in a state of the greatest alarm, and they entertain apprehensions that the whole of the European inhabitants of Amboyna, civil and military, will ultimately be obliged to seek refuge on board the ships of war in the harbour. Admiral Boyshes left Java on the 28th of July, in the Prince Frederick (74), accompanied by two sloops of war of twenty guns each, several gunboats and small brigs, likewise two merchantmen as transports, the whole fleet taking five hundred European, and the same number of native troops, but the admiral did not expect to reach Amboyna until the end of September.

The commissioners of his Netherland Majesty at Amboyna had deemed it prudent to ship all the public treasure on board the ships of war.

#### CHINA.

##### *Cohong Address.*

The Cohong are licensed merchants for foreign commerce, and delivered this singular address to the American consul at Canton in September last.

*Address to the American Consul, to Mr. Wilcocks: may he be highly promoted.*

We approach to inform you that foreign opium, the dirt used in smoking, has long been prohibited, by an order received: it is not allowed to come to Canton; if it be presumptuously brought, the moment it is discovered, it inevitably involves the security merchant; and the crime of the said vessel bringing prohibited dirt for smoking to Canton, will also assuredly be examined into, and a prosecution be begun, which will impede her departure. The

consequences are exceedingly important. We, being apprehensive that the foreign merchants of your honourable country, who come to Canton to trade, may not all fully know the hinderances arising from bringing it to Canton, do therefore especially prepare a letter to inform you, and will trouble you, benevolent brother, to write a letter immediately back to your country, and tell these things to your honourable country's President, that all the ships which come to Canton may be caused to know that opium, the dirt used in smoking, is an article the Celestial Empire prohibits, by an order received; and hereafter, most positively, they must not buy it, and bring it to Canton; if they bring it, the moment we examine into it, and find it out, certainly we shall not dare to be security for the said ship; and moreover, will assuredly report it fully to the great officers of government, who will, according to the law, investigate and prosecute. Decidedly we will not dare to conceal the affair for those who import it, and thereby bring guilt upon ourselves. The trade of the said ship will assuredly be impeded by the smoking dirt; and when seeking to repent, it will be a difficult thing (for the persons concerned) to find it availing. Do not say that we did not speak soon enough.

We pray you, benevolent brother, to write a letter immediately, and tell these things. It will be fortunate if you do not view it as a common place affair, and so delay, and cause future impediments.

The above is what we particularly beg and particularly write on purpose.

To Mr. Wilcocks, benevolent brother, for his perusal.

We, younger brothers, commonly called

PAUNKHYQUA	HOUQUA
MOWQUA	CHEONQUA
CONSEQUA	POONQUA
KINQUA	GEOQUA
FATQUA	MAUHOP.
PACQUA	

Kais-king, 22d year 5th month, 22d day—Canton.

##### *Frequency of Executions.*

On the 21st of March, 1817, twenty-four men were beheaded at the usual place of execution at Canton; and on the 16th, eighteen more. Such executions are so frequent here as to excite little attention. The government does not give publicity to the causes of these punishments; the daily paper coldly mentions that they were beheaded. There are no confessions, no dying speeches, no account of their dying behaviour, no minister of religion attends, or urges them to repentance.

The posture of execution is singular.—



They are obliged to kneel with their faces towards the residence of the Emperor, and bending forward, in the attitude of submission and thanksgiving, have the head severed from the body by a skilful blow with a sword.

Some men, from their sufferings in prison, which is generally so loathsome and horrible a place that it is called *Te-yuh*, hell, from an excess of fear cannot support themselves in the position required. Others die, threatening vengeance against their prosecutors in the life to come, i. e. when they shall have passed through the *Metempsychosis*, and return again, as they expect, to live as before in this world.

It has been generally thought that, considering the vast population of China (which, however, is one-third less than was formerly supposed), few criminal executions took place. But this is a mistake; for more than 1000 criminals suffer death annually in the province of Canton alone! A learned Chinese says that, on an average, 100 are put to death in the province every month.

#### *Distribution of the Scriptures.*

A letter from the Rev. William Milne, dated Malacca, December 31, 1816, affords a pleasing prospect of success, in the attempt to introduce Bibles among the Chinese. The situation of Malacca, he observes, affords frequent opportunities of communicating with all other settlements in the Archipelago, where the Chinese reside. To each of these (he says) I have sent copies of the sacred scriptures. In the course of every year, there are opportunities of communicating with three provinces of China; viz. Canton, Fo Kien, and Quang-see; and also with the various ports of Cochin China and Siam, where multitudes of Chinese are settled.

Thus, though we are not at present allowed to settle in China itself, a variety of channels are opened to us, in the good providence of God, through which the sacred scriptures may be introduced. Several China-men and merchants have very readily sent parcels to their friends and correspondents in other places, and have brought their acquaintances, when passing from port to port, to converse, and get books.

In June 1815, the registered number of Chinese in the island of Penang, (Prince of Wales's island), was 7,241. From the numbers that have gone thither since, I suppose there are at least 8,000. In point of education and morals, I think them considerably behind their brethren in Java and Malacca. The settlement of Penang is comparatively new. In Java and Malacca, Chinese have been settled for hundreds of

years, and there are many families of long standing.

A very large proportion of the Chinese in Penang are merchants, mechanics, and day labourers, who have gone thither with no other view than that of making a little money in a few years, after which they intend to return to China, and then set up in life. There is a much smaller proportion of schools for youth among the Chinese in Penang, than among their countrymen settled in other parts of the Archipelago. In distributing the New Testaments among them, when I visited that island, I observed the same rules to which I adhered in Java in 1814. All the largest Chinese families in George's Town have a New Testament, and in the course of distribution I did not meet with a single Chinese who did not thankfully receive it; and in conversing with them, I found them all disposed to listen. The words of eternal life are now in their hands.

I feel grateful to God, and to the Bible Society, for the opportunities afforded me of putting the Sacred Scriptures into the hands of a people who never before had heard of them.

I have opened two schools in Malacca for Chinese children, in which the average number of boys who have attended is about fifty-five; some of whom have learned to repeat portions of the word of God. At seven o'clock every morning, they all, together with the schoolmasters and other Chinese, attend prayer and reading the Holy Scriptures.

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## Poetry.

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### A THOUGHT.

O could we step into the Grave,  
And lift the coffin lid,  
And look upon the greedy worms  
That eat away the dead!

It well might change the reddest cheek  
Into a lily-white;  
And freeze the warmest blood to look  
Upon so sad a sight!

Yet still it were a sadder sight,  
If in that lump of clay  
There were a sense to feel the worms  
So busy with their prey.

O pity then the living heart;—  
The lump of living clay,  
On whom the canker worms of care  
For ever, ever, prey!



LINES WRITTEN AT MELKSHAM IN  
OCTOBER 1817.\*

BY D. CABANEL.

Melksham! thy healing waters claim  
No secondary meed of fame;  
Where rival qualities combine—  
The tonic steel, and soft saline:  
Bathonia—(boast of elder days,  
Eliciting e'en Roman praise)  
Bathonia, views with glad surprize  
Thy health-restoring springs arise;  
Nor deems their properties outdone,  
By Tunbridge, or by Leamington—  
Ne'er may their salutary powers  
Be check'd by insalubrious hours!  
Ne'er may thy smiling precincts be  
Haunts of the sons of chance and glee,  
And scenes of midnight revelry!  
So shall the sober-minded share  
Thy uncontaminated air;  
And quaff secure, with potent spell,  
The liquid treasure of the well;  
Returning to their lov'd compeers  
With life renew'd, and added years.

ODE.

I love to rise at dawn of day,  
And in the woodlands wild to stray,  
And musing linger there;—  
To ramble thro' the verdant fields,  
And taste the sweets that nature yields,  
And snuff the morning air.

I love to hear the warbling songs  
That issue from the feather'd throngs,  
And fields and forests fill;—  
To watch their motions as they fly,  
And skim the earth, or scale the sky;—  
Or drink the murmur'ing rill;—

I love to view the cattle play  
(As grateful for returning day)  
And gambol o'er the mead;—  
To see the dew-drop on the spray,  
(Glist'ning before the rising ray)  
Its brilliant lustre spread;—

I love to see the country's wealth;—  
—But more than all I love my health,  
Sweet maid of graceful mien;—  
And wheresoe'er her smiles prevail,  
On mountain tops, or in the vale,  
There will I still be seen;

Yes, dearest maid, thy blessings fair,  
Come, wafted on the morning air,

\* See L. P. for April, p. 69.

And glisten in the dew;—  
Thou bidd'st flocks, birds, and woods impart  
Their various charms to please my heart,  
Since thee in all I view;—

Depriv'd of thee, these pleasures fail,  
Nor charms the mountain, or the vale,  
Or dew drops on the spray;—  
The sun would dart its rays in vain;—  
Nor feather'd warblers ease my pain,  
Or soothe the ling'ring day;—

Then, Goddess, come, be still my guide,  
O'er all my fleeting hours preside,  
And in my walks attend;—  
At morning's dawn, beside the rill,  
Or in the grove, I'll woo thee still,  
My first, my only friend.

A WISH.

Mine be the Abbey's wild retreat,  
With park and wood surrounded wide;  
Where grass should form a verdant seat,  
And field flowers bloom their scented pride.

The Abbey—where the armour'd hall  
Should own the painted windows light;  
The oak-grown walk where rooks should call,  
Returning from their evening flight.

The river, lost among the trees;  
The torrent rushing down the steep;  
Groves, where the Summer's sighing breeze  
In moonlight night might tempt to sleep.

There, through the lawn's path I'd rove,  
Pausing to catch the vista's gleam,  
Led by the valued youth I love,  
Or watch the sun's expiring beam.

Oft on his arm I'd range the wood;  
Or lonely in the park I'd read;  
Or frequent seek the shaded flock;  
Rousing the young deer with my tread.

And as the moon, in Autumn's night,  
Silvered the fallen leaves, and cast  
Along our path a track of light,  
We'd roam, nor fear the howling blast.

The leafless trees—the thick strewn path—  
May call unchecked the thinking sigh;  
And the loud wind's destructive wrath  
May warn us that we both must die!

But, then!—the rolling orb above,  
And starry concave, would proclaim  
That other worlds should see our love,  
And sanctify the glorious flame!

## THE ELGIN MARBLES.

Are these the fragments of the glorious prime  
Of that great Empire, mistress of the world,  
Who, Queen of Nations, high in air unfurled,  
Her standard, and outstretched her arm sub-  
lime?—

Yea! and they mock at all-devouring Time;  
For oft, in anger, at yon fane he hurled  
His iron rod, but prostrate at the shrine  
Of the Great Goddess harmlessly it fell,  
Till he, struck motionless, as with a spell,  
Gazed wildly, and proclaimed the power divine,  
Phidias! thou hast immortalized thy name  
In these thy handy-works, and they will tell  
Loud as ten thousand thundering thy fame  
Wherever truth and beauty deign to dwell.

## SONNET

WRITTEN WITHIN THE RUINS OF FLINT  
CASTLE.

The festal blaze, the awful pomp of war;  
The feudal banners flaunting in the gale;  
The warden's beacon, blazing from afar;  
The drawbridge turret frowning o'er the vales;  
These scenes, so hateful to a peaceful land,  
Where Plenty pours around her verdant store,  
Shall hurl each curse o'er Cambrian climes no  
more,  
Where now fair Science and the arts expand.  
The time-worn towers, reflecting minds survey,  
And in them view the emblems of their doom;  
Like them, they flourish thro' their short-lived  
day,  
Then sink, neglected, in the silent tomb,  
Stranger, as o'er this pile thou cast thine eyes,  
Think thy own fate pourtrayed before thee lies.

## THE MOSS ROSE.

[From the German.]

The Angel of the flowers, one day,  
Beneath a rose-tree sleeping lay,  
That Spirit—to whose charge is given,  
To bathe young buds in dews from heaven,  
Awaking from his light repose,  
The Angel whisper'd to the Rose:  
"O fondest object of my care,  
Still fairest found where all are fair,  
For the Sweet shade thou'st given to me,  
Ask what thou wilt, 'tis granted thee."  
"Then," said the Rose, with deepen'd glow,  
"On me another grace bestow."  
The Spirit paused, in silent thought,  
What grace was there that flower had not!

'Twas but a moment—o'er the Rose  
A veil of moss the angel throws,  
And robed in nature's simplest weed,  
Could there a flower that Rose exceed?

## A VISIT TO LONGWOOD.

[From the Rev. Mr. Latrobe's South Africa.]

We now turned towards Longwood, which after a ride of a few miles, presents itself over a deep, barren glen, called the "Devil's Punch Bowl." Gen. Bonaparte's premises appear, at first sight, to be placed near its ruin. After rounding the edge of the Punch Bowl, we reached the outer gate and guard-house. Sir Hudson pointed out to us the situation of Longwood, as peculiarly calculated to prevent unobserved escape. The grounds which occupy a space of about twelve miles in circumference, lie upon a kind of inland peninsula, the only practicable access to which is between the Devil's Punch Bowl, and a deep glen to the right, descending towards the sea, or between the flagstaff-hill, and the other end of the Punch Bowl. Both these roads are sufficiently defended by troops. As far as the guard-house, and within the twelve miles, General Bonaparte may ride and amuse himself as he pleases; but if he wishes to exceed those limits, an officer must accompany him. He finds this extremely unpleasant, and requested the officer to dress like a common gentleman, which however, being on duty, the latter was obliged to refuse.

After entering the gate, we rode up to another inclosure, where Sir Hudson desired us to wait, till he had obtained information respecting the general's actual situation. The interior of the premises is well stocked with ornamental and other trees, forming a pleasant shrubbery, the rest of the domain being principally covered with gum trees standing singly.

In a short time Sir Hudson returned from the house with an account that Gen. Bonaparte was very ill with a swelled face and gums, and could not leave his room. This answer we had expected, and contented ourselves with riding about the park, if I may so call it, and obtaining a good idea of the situation of the dwelling of this remarkable man. He and his friends complain of it, but I can only declare that in the whole island of St. Helena I have not seen a spot, more convenient and airy, and where there is so much opportunity for taking a ride in a carriage or on horseback without interruption. The park is even and grassy, and General Bonaparte frequently rides out in a cabriolet and six, generally at full gallop. In the shrubbery,

near the house, stands a large marquee, in which he commonly breakfasts, and spends a good deal of time. Bertrand has a separate house, a little lower down the declivity at a small distance from his master's. We saw him and Montholon with their ladies, walking in the park. The mansion itself is rather an assemblage of buildings, than one whole house. The dining room, with its viranda, is the principal feature, and has three large windows. Connected with it are General Bonaparte's own apartments, the principal one turning its gable end towards the entrance. Behind that, if I am correct, follow those of the captain on guard, Las Casas, Gourgeon and Montholon. The latter has four windows. They are all one story high, whitened, with grey roofs.

To the north-east, is a remarkable rock, from its shape called the barn, rising perpendicular from the sea to a great height, black, rugged, and without any trees. Farther inland lies a peaked hill called the Flag Staff. Towards the Barn descends a narrow vale, covered with gravel of decomposed volcanic matter, in some parts so red, that it furnishes the imagination with the idea of a burning torrent. Here and there are patches of blue, yellow, and violet, increasing the deception.

The following paragraphs relate to Bonaparte's peevishness and general dissatisfaction with his treatment.

I will quote one instance of the effect of his dissatisfaction about things of minor importance, which came to my knowledge from the best authority. A butcher, at James town, who used to deliver meat for his table, being at length wearied out with continual repetition of complaints, though he furnished the best meat he could procure, directed the following laconic epistle to the Governor:—"Sir Hudson! may it please your Excellency, this same General Bonaparte is hard to please. I begs to be excused serving him any longer with meat."

As he hates Sir Hudson Lowe, the latter does not unnecessarily trouble him with his presence, but delivers all notices to him by Sir Thomas Reade, whose polished manners, good-humoured disposition, and knowledge of the Italian language, which Gen. Bonaparte is said to prefer to French in conversation, makes him a pleasant messenger. Sir Thomas has therefore had more opportunities of becoming acquainted with him in the various affections of his mind, than most Englishmen with whom he has conversed.

A proof of great meanness is this, that he will not give credit to the English for any great warlike action. He says, that by all the rules of war, we ought to have

gained the battle of Waterloo, and that the Duke of Wellington ought, if he had been a good general, to have retreated, and not made his stand where he did. Yet, at other times, feeling peculiarly indignant at the Prussians, he of course, will not allow them to have had any share in the result of that action, but describes his defeat to the firmness of the English infantry alone, by whom all his plans were disconcerted.

General Bonaparte once observed to a gentleman, at whose house he used to bear his lot with considerable composure, that so many extraordinary things had happened to him in his life, which had happened to no other man, that he should not be surprised if some time hence the British government were to recall him.

## National Register :

### FOREIGN.

#### AMERICA: BRITISH.

*St. John's, Feb. 10.*—The frost, during the last and present month, has been intense, with very little intermission. The harbour is frozen over, below Chain Rock, to so great a thickness, that several vessels which have been ready for sea these ten days past, are still detained in consequence thereof. A great quantity of snow has fallen, and the weather, which was mild and flattering in the early part of the season, now wears the rigid climate of Greenland. In this advanced state of the winter, it is particularly fortunate that abundant supplies of provisions have providentially arrived, which, no doubt, will tend in a great measure to alleviate the sufferings of the more unfortunate inhabitants, who have not now to experience the same melancholy scene with which this distressed town was afflicted last winter, when every effort to relieve their wants was rendered abortive by the extensive barriers of ice which surrounded the coast.

#### Canada: Improvements.

From a motion in the House of Assembly, it appears that the immense wilds south east of Canada, and towards the American frontier, are beginning to be cultivated, and are found fertile. "In the course of a few years," says one of the speakers, "instead of an impervious forest, we shall be able to oppose to our neighbour, in case of war the energies of a stout, a hardy, a loyal population." This is an interesting subject of contemplation among the various changes which are gradually taking place on the American Continent. It is the object of the Speaker, who touches upon

these topics, to establish roads among the new settlements, and from thence to the populous parts of the province; and he does not anticipate any opposition to his project.

#### AMERICA: UNITED STATES.

##### *Combustible Spring.*

A curiosity in Virginia, which seems unparalleled any where. In the country of Fincastle there is a small running water, or spring, possessed of a quality which cannot be defined (though supposed to be a mineral water, strongly impregnated with sulphur, or some such thing), however, by snapping the pan of a pistol, or tinderbox with a little gunpowder, the water will instantly catch fire, and burn until the water is consumed, or dried up then the channel, which is common earth is left as ashes. There being no more water left to feed the flame, the spring bubbles out from the crevices of the earth as usual, and in the space of half an hour, the current goes on as formerly. The water continues burning, when such experiments are tried by the people, for two or three days before the whole is consumed. *Reid's Philadelphia Gazette, May 15, 1815.*

•• This curiosity is not quite so singular as the American authority supposes. The wells at Brosely in Staffordshire are famous for the same property, in our philosophical transactions; and there are various springs in Poland, one near Cracow, in particular, which if a lighted torch be applied, a flame bursts forth, and dances on the surface. For a property of the same, possessed by a vapour rising from the earth, at *Baku*, or *Badku*, on the Caspian Sea, See *LIT. PAN. O. S. Vol. IV. p. 275, Vol. XIII. p. 346.*

##### *Swiss Emigrants.*

Intelligence has been received at Schaffhausen, direct from the United States of America, that an association of upwards of 400 Swiss proprietors has been formed there to establish a colony of Swiss emigrants who have arrived, and still arrive in great numbers in America. The Congress was occupied in organizing this colony, and assign it a district. It is believed that its choice will fall on the district of Arkansas, in the territory of the Mississippi. Measures will be taken by this association to favour the transportation of the Swiss who will embark in the ports of Holland for the United States.

#### AUSTRIA.

##### *Population.*

By the last geographical details publish-

ed in Austria, the population of that monarchy, amounts to 27,613,000 souls. In this number are included 11,750 Slavonians, 5,000,000 of Italians, 4,800,000 Germans, 4,00,000 of Hungarians, &c. As to their religion they are divided into 21,000,000 Catholics, 2,500,000 belonging to the Greek Church, 2,000,000 belonging to the Reformed Church, 1,450,000 Lutherans, 400,000 Jews, and about 40,000 Unitarians.

##### *New Extracts from Coal.*

Dr. Jassmeyer, Professor of Chemistry in Vienna, has made a discovery of a means to extract from coals two hitherto unknown acids, a resin, a resinous gum, and other elements, which he has employed with surprising success to the purpose of dying wool, silk, hair, and linen, and has produced from them red, black, yellow, and various shades of brown and grey.

#### BELGIUM.

##### *Sir H. Davy's Safety Lamps employed.*

The province of Hainault is said to be more rich in coal-mines than any other part of the continent of Europe, and to have no less than 100,000 persons employed in the working them. The same kind of dangerous accidents occurred in them as in the north of England, and various expedients had been employed for their prevention, which were, however, not very effectual in obviating the evil. The adoption of the Safety Lamp appears to have been as useful in the mines of Flanders as in those of England, since no accident of any kind has occurred there since it has been adopted, nor has any inconvenience or difficulty been experienced with respect to it.

#### FRANCE.

##### *Tremendous Storms.*

*May 1.*—Every day discloses more of the tempest with which Paris was lately visited, and which destroyed all the hope of produce of the gardens in the Faubourg St. Antoine, on the side of Charonne, Belleville, and Menilmontant. The total loss is estimated at upwards of 500,000 francs. Advices from the neighbourhood of Autun add, that terrible storms of hail, attended with thunder and lightning, were experienced there and at Tavernay, and that a fisherman who took refuge under a tree, between Autun and Tavernay was killed on the spot; but, happily for these communes, the backwardness of the season has saved them from any worse results.

##### *Remains of Ney.*

The body of Marshal Ney, interred in

the Pere-la-Chaise, at Paris, has been taken up and conveyed to his country seat, where it has been deposited, and an elegant monument erected over it.

#### *Telegraphs.*

Intelligence can be received from Calais at Paris, between which there are 27 telegraphs, in three minutes; from Lille, 22 telegraphs, two minutes; from Strasburg, 45 telegraphs, six and a half minutes; from Lyons, 50 telegraphs, and from Brest, 80 telegraphs, eight minutes.

#### *Toleration.*

Several members of the reformed church of Puy-laurens (near Castres, in the department of Tarn) having been condemned to a fine for not having tapestry in the front of their houses on the day of the fete *De Dieu*, an appeal made by the consistory of Castres to the secretary of state for the interior. The consistory of the Reformed Church at Paris, informed of these proceedings, applied to his Excellency, who admitted the justice of the application, and promised to give orders that the Protestants shall be excused from taking any part in the ceremonies of Catholic worship. The decision has given great satisfaction to the Protestants, as it appears to them consistent, both with the spirit of Christianity, and the fundamental laws of the kingdom

#### RUSSIA.

##### *Panopticon destroyed.*

*St. Petersburg, March 28.*—The Panopticon, a large wooden building, five stories high, which lay out of the city, on the other side of the Neva, has fallen a prey to fire. This building was erected only a few years ago, after a very ingenious plan, and as workshops for many branches of the marine. It was also used for barracks for sailors. It was capable of containing 3,000 persons. In the middle of the building there was a hollow cylinder, which went through all the stories, and in the middle a chair for the superintendent of the works, from which, without being seen himself, he could see every thing through the openings in the cylinder, and overlook each of the work rooms, which were furnished with glass doors; and by another contrivance could let himself up and down as he thought proper. In every story there were doors to the cylinder opening from the inside, so that that the superintendent could come out of the cylinder and shew himself, whenever it was necessary. The architect of this building, was General Bentham. In the lowest story was the steam engine, by which the machinery was put in motion. Unhappily some

workmen perished in this dreadful fire, which broke out in the forge, in the lower story, and rapidly communicated to the other parts of the building.

#### TURKEY.

##### *Effect of Remorse.*

A letter from Constantinople, of the 28th of April, mentions the following circumstance:—A Greek, who had embraced the Mahometan religion, in consequence of some ill treatment he had experienced from his own family, soon after repented of his conduct, and appeared before the Grand Vizier, offering his head, as the atonement required by the law of Mahomet, for the crime of abjuring the Mussulman Creed. In returning to the Greek religion, in which he had been born, he was willing to sacrifice his life to expiate his fault, in the hope that God would pardon him. The Turks did every thing in their power to make him change his resolution, and even the executioner himself, before the execution, led him about the scaffold to give him time to retract his abjuration, but he preferred death. The Greeks have given large sums to have his body, which would probably have been thrown into the sea.

## National Register:

#### BRITISH.

##### *Dreadful Flood.*

About five o'clock on Saturday morning the 9th May, the neighbourhood of Battle bridge was overflowed with water, supposed to have come from the reservoir at Hampstead Heath, which burst on Friday night. About 200 houses were filled with it, in some of which the water was ten feet deep! The carcasses of several sheep, &c. were found in the streets. The water covered a mile and a half in extent.

##### *Bible Society.*

The British and Foreign Bible Society distributed from March 31, 1817, to March 31, 1818, 89,795 Bibles, and 104,306 Testaments; the subscriptions for the same period were 68,359l. 10s. 9d. and by sales of Bibles, 13,620l. 0s. 2d.—total receipts, 81,979l. 10s. 11d.—Total payments, 71,099l. 1s. 6d.

##### *Venetian MSS.*

The Venetian Manuscripts lately arrived at Oxford from the continent, have been unpacked, and partly arranged. Many of them are most beautifully illuminated, and on account of their age, highly interesting to



the antiquary. It is reported, that they were purchased by the Curators of the Bodleian Library, for the sum of 5,500l.

#### Antiquities.

The Weymouth store-ship has arrived at Deptford, with the valuable head of Memnon, King of Abydos. This superior production of the ancients has been sent from Egypt by Mr. Salte, the Consul General there, as a present to the British Museum, and consists of one solid block of granite, weighing about nine tons. The whole of the face is in the highest preservation, and remarkably expressive. The right ear is rather damaged, but in a trifling degree. On the right breast is a hole, made by the French, during their sojourn under Bonaparte, for the purpose of blasting it with gunpowder, to reduce the size of the bust. This attempt was not, however, so successful as one they made on the left side, which has knocked off the arm and mutilated the body. The fragment has, however, been luckily found and sent home. The head appears surmounted, or bound round with a diadem or drapery, and the chin rests on a projection similar to what is seen in many Egyptian figures. Such of the cognoscenti as have seen this piece of sculpture, pronounce it as belonging to the higher order, and a valuable acquisition. It has been removed to the British Museum. The Weymouth has also brought presents from the Bey of Tripoli to the Prince Regent. They consist of columns, cornices, chapters, &c. &c. found at Lebida (the Leptis Magnus of the ancients,) and are in great preservation. Some are of pure white marble, almost, if the expression may be allowed, transparent: others beautifully veined; while the cornices, &c. at once display the superiority of the ancients in the art of sculpture. The columns are mostly of one solid piece, one weighing near 15 tons, and is 22 feet in length.

#### Extended Litigation

In the Court of Exchequer, on the recommendation of Sir W. Garrow, an arrangement was adopted in the case of Sir Watkin Lewes against Morgan, whereby Sir Watkin, who is now between 80 and 90 years of age, is, after 40 years litigation, and an imprisonment for debt of considerable duration, put into possession of large estates in South Wales, which produce a very considerable revenue.

The venerable Knight was congratulated by several of his friends in Court on being at length put into possession of his estates. In Sir Watkin's view of the accounts, Mr. Morgan will have, at the final settlement,

to refund an immense sum of money; while the latter contends the balance will be found in his favour. Mr. Morgan has appealed to the House of Lords against a former decision of the Court, and Sir Watkin will have to pay £400. per annum out of the estates till the question is finally set at rest.

#### Executions for Forgery.

At the last Lancaster Assizes, Chief Baron Richards, in passing sentence of death on the prisoners convicted of forgery, thus addressed them:

"Forgery is a practice which must be repressed; and if this cannot be effected by other means, it must be done by visiting it with the utmost severity of the law, for the negotiation of forged notes is the strongest and most extensive mode of plundering the public which can be resorted to, and it is one against which no care or prudence can be an effectual protection. I had, the last Assizes, the very melancholy duty, in this place, of passing the sentence I am now about to pass upon you, upon a number of persons convicted of this offence, and which sentence was carried into effect with respect to most of them; but I do not perceive that this sad example has been attended with any advantage, or that it has produced any diminution in the number of offenders of this description; you have not taken warning from it; for I observe that your offences are all subsequent to the last Assizes. It is, therefore, necessary that examples should still continue to be made; and it is my duty to tell you that some of you, nay, that most of you, beyond all question, must suffer the full sentence of the law.

#### Approach of an Ice-Island.

By a letter from Thurso, dated April 29, it appears, that an Iceberg, or island of ice, has actually been stranded upon the island of Fowla, the most western of the Shetland Isles. This Iceberg is said to extend six miles in length, and, is an object of terror to the natives. Fowla, or Fula, in lat. 60. 6. N. long. 2. 17. W. of Edinburgh, is supposed to be the *Ultima Thule* of the ancients. It is about three miles in length, and one and a half in breadth, situated nearly 20 miles distant from any land, to the westward of the clusters of Orkney and of Shetland, to which last it is politically annexed. It affords excellent pasturage for sheep, and is inhabited by 26 families.

#### New Zealanders in England.

Of the powerful influence of curiosity over the mind of man in an uncivilized

and barbarous state of society, we have a remarkable instance in two natives of New Zealand, who have lately arrived in this country. These young men, who were in full possession of ease and independence, have voluntarily renounced these enviable advantages, and for the purpose of witnessing the difference between society in a high degree of refinement, and as it exists in their own rude and barbarous institution, have braved, with the utmost cheerfulness and courage, the dangers of the immense extent of ocean that divides their native shores from those of Europe. Previously to their embarking for this country, they had been residing for some time in New South Wales, and, during their stay in that settlement, were living in the family of the Rev. S. Marsden, a gentleman well known for his active and intrepid exertions in behalf of the islanders of the South Seas, and as being principally instrumental in establishing the Missionary Settlement in New Zealand. By Mr. Marsden they were recommended to the care of the Church Missionary Society, under whose protection they will remain during their stay in this country.

These enterprising travellers appear to be nearly of the same age, about three or four and twenty. Tooi, who is of the middle size, possesses a pleasing and intelligent countenance, with dark expressive eyes, evincing at the same time an impatience of restraint, which, however, exists only in the appearance, as no human being can be more docile and tractable. Tetteree is somewhat taller than his companion, with greater mildness of features, in which are expressed some strong characteristic traits of a disposition prone to mirth and playful humour. Though neither of them is said to be a good specimen of muscular strength of his countrymen, yet they are both well proportioned, and of active make. Tooi has the mark of the amoco, or tattooing, on the chin and the upper lip, intended only as preparatory marks to the whole of his face and forehead being covered with them, but which operation he now ridicules as absurd, and declares that he will not suffer any more of these painful inflictions.

Although they have been nearly two months in this country; they have hitherto been very little enabled to gratify that intense curiosity which caused them to leave their native land. Soon after their arrival, the severity of the weather, so totally different from the genial mildness of their own climate, brought on severe and alarming indisposition. They were both seized with violent colds, attended with

such dangerous inflammatory symptoms, as to occasion serious apprehensions for their final recovery.

The visit of these strangers is likely to prove of considerable benefit to our future intercourse with their country, and also with different islands scattered over the immense Pacific, by enabling us to settle the rudiments of their language upon fixed and scientific principles. For this purpose the Church Missionary Society have engaged a gentleman, well known in the literary world for his attainments in the oriental languages; and the success of his present endeavours promises the most happy results. It is well known to all who have read the voyages undertaken in the South Seas, that the various tongues spoken by the different nations scattered over its extensive surface are all of them with few exceptions, dialects of one general language, modified by the change of climate, the difference of production, and the various habits of the people. By fixing, therefore the rudiments of one of these languages, the grammar adapted to it will serve with little variation for the whole. By this means our commercial intercourse with the different islands will be considerably facilitated, and the prospects of future missions augmented, as the great success of that at Otaheite, and the increasing prosperity of that at New Zealand, hold out encouragements for similar establishments.

#### North American Indians.

The Leeds Mercury contains the following, relative to the Seneca Indians, who recently arrived in this country.

This small but interesting company of foreigners consists of six warriors and their Chief, and the following is a list of their names and ages.

Indian name.	English name.	Age.
Sesnune-gtse.....	Long Horns....	41*
Negny-awgolt.....	Beaver.....	24*
Ne guye-et (wassaw).....	Little Bear.....	21*
Sia-cute.....	Steep Rock.....	22
Segwas-kin ase.....	I like Her.....	24*
To-ki endoge.....	Two Guns.....	18
Uc-tas-gah.....	Black Squirrel.....	18

Those marked \* are married men.—The first is the Chief—the second the Chief's Son—the third the Chief's Brother-in-law.

They are all from the settlements of Buffalo Creek, about 25 miles from the celebrated fall of Niagara—except Sia-cute, who lives in the Tonnewanta settlement, 22 miles from Buffalo. They are of the Seneca nation, so called by the white people, but in their own language the Te-wa-gahs. They sailed from Boston in the brig Sally, and arrived in Liverpool about

the end of January. During the passage, which was very boisterous and alarming, the Indians exhibited great patience and composure of mind, more so than the other passengers, from a belief that they were under the care of the Great Spirit.

**Mode of Cultivating Potatoes.**—Make deep furrows, and place at the bottom of them short straw or straw chopped on purpose (fern or refuse hay answer the same end), to the depth of 4 inches; then place the potatoe-sets on this straw, and cover them with earth. The result is under all circumstances, a considerable increase in the quality of the crop; but in wet soils or seasons, which, it is well known, usually produce watery, unsubstantial, and ill-flavoured potatoes, this method is the only one by which a valuable crop can be insured; for the straw affords a most kindly bed for the potatoes, and, by acting as a kind of drain, prevents them from rotting, and conduces much to their sound and prolific condition. The wetness, thus far, of the present season, renders it peculiarly important that so effectual a guard against the ill-effects of excessive rain should be generally known. And that, in the event of the dry season, no ill effects need be apprehended, is strikingly illustrated by a kind of accidental experiment which was lately communicated to the writer of this article by a gentleman of intelligence and veracity. A potatoe had by chance been thrown upon a heap of short dry grass, the mowings of the lawn; it there vegetated and spread through a great portion of the heap (which was nearly in the condition of hay), and had produced throughout potatoes to a very unusual amount, though it only communicated with the earth by some long, detached fibres: this seems to prove satisfactorily, that if there be moist earth in the vicinity from which nourishment may be extracted, the circumstances of the potatoes themselves being a very dry bed, is productive of none but the most beneficial consequences.

**Horticulture.**—It has been discovered by an accidental circumstance, that in the blanching of garden rhubarb in the manner of celery, much improves its flavour, and occasions it to require less sugar.

#### *Flowers preserved in Hot Water.*

Most flowers begin to droop and fade after being kept during 24 hours in water; a few may be revived by substituting fresh water; but all (the most fugacious, such as the poppy, and perhaps one or two others excepted) may be completely restor-

ed by the use of hot water. For this purpose, place the flowers in scalding water, deep enough to cover about one-third of the length of the stem: by the time the water has become cold the flowers will be erect and fresh; then cut off the coddled end of the stems, and put them into cold water.

**Fine Arts in England.**—It appears from a list of each class inserted in a late number of "Annals of the Fine Arts," that modern patronage has created in England not less than 931 professional artists, of various descriptions, in and near the metropolis; of whom there are 532 painters, 45 sculptors, 149 architects, 93 engravers in line, 38 in mixed style, 19 in mezzotinto, 83 in aquatinta, 22 on wood: and it deserves to be especially noticed, that among the painters there are no less than 43 ladies.

**Golden Typography.**—The art of printing in gold, which has been practised at different periods with various degrees of success, has been lately revived in a more perfect and beautiful manner than any other which has already appeared. It is scarcely possible to convey to those who have not witnessed its effect, the splendid character which this invention displays. M. Didot, of Paris, and Mr. Whitaker, of London, have produced some of the finest specimens of this art. Some specimens of golden printing, in a work consisting of coloured plates of pheasants, was lately published in France, where the name of each species, and the yellow tints on the feathers, were printed from copper-plate in gold ink.

**Lithography.**—A description of engraving on stone, which was about twenty years since invented in Germany, has been lately revived with much success in England. The process of this art is simple in the extreme. A slab of white lias, (Bath stone) about an inch thick, is rendered perfectly level, and polished with fine sand, or some other substance, and this stone is drawn on with a pen, and a prepared liquid of the consistence of common ink, and with the same facility: after this, the stone is washed over with diluted nitric acid, which slightly corrodes that part which has not been drawn on with the pen; the stone is then saturated with water, and the common printing ink dabbed over it, as in type printing, and the ink adheres to such parts as have been drawn on, (the other parts of the stone being wet, repel the printing ink); the impression is then taken by passing the stone through a press with a plane and single cylinder. When the print is wished to resemble a chalk draw-

ing, the stone is left rather rough, by using a coarser sand to polish it; and instead of ink and pen being used, a prepared pastil, of the same substance as that with which the mixture used in drawing with a pen is made, is substituted, with which a drawing is made on the stone. From this it is evident that the making the drawing on the stone is accompanied by no more inconvenience than the drawing on paper with pencil or a pen: but as circumstances may make it inconvenient to make the drawing on the stone, there is a prepared paper, on which the drawing may be made either with a pen or chalk, and which the printer can transfer to the stone, and this method has the advantage of reversing the drawing, by which means the impression produced corresponds with the original design.

It is evident that, supposing the impression produced is equally fit to answer the purpose required, the whole expense of engraving may be saved, as the artist may himself, at once, make the design on the stone, and it may immediately be brought into action with the press.

The specimens of this art which Germany has produced are truly beautiful: and the fac-simile of Albert Durer's Missal may, perhaps, vie with any copper-plate engraving that could have been produced of the same subject. The portrait of that artist, the border decorations, printed in various colours, and the page of German writing, are all in the highest degree admirable. Indeed, the principal merit of this art consists in producing the most faithful copies and fac-similes of any subjects, whether of drawings, engravings, letter-press, or manuscript. But, like many other celebrated and useful arts, Lithography, as it respects England, is only in its dawn; but a years' experience will not only materially assist its progress, but also place it in that degree of emulgence which it so well deserves.

*Mr. West.*—This venerable and distinguished Artist is obtaining from America the reward of public admiration, for his noble present to the General Hospital at Philadelphia. A gentleman, recently arrived from that city acquaints us, that a handsome exhibition-room has been erected by subscription, in which Mr. West's grand picture of "Christ healing the Sick," has been placed;—and, that for some months' past, it has been daily visited by about 500 persons, at a quarter-dollar admission each; the whole of which fund is appropriated to the charitable purposes of the Hospital.

## PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

CHAP. II *State of the Country—Ways and Means New Prison in London—Duty on Cottons—Committee of Secrecy, &c.*

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

*Feb. 5.*—Lord Castlereagh rose to move for a Committee by ballot, to consider of the papers laid before the House relative to the state of the country. As all Committees of this nature since the Revolution, had been invested with the power of sending for persons, &c. he should propose a similar power in this instance. It did not follow as a matter of course that a Bill of Indemnity should spring out of the appointment of this Committee; but he had no hesitation to say that such a measure was necessary, and would be ready to justify it in whatever shape it might be brought forward. He concluded with moving, that the papers be referred to a Secret Committee.

Mr. Tierney observed, that the papers had been sent without any message to explain their nature, or to point out the object in view. Ministers had been, during the last eight months, making a *prima facie* case against themselves in the mind of every man in the country: they were now to make a case for themselves in the House by means of a Secret Committee. He gave credit to the Noble Lord for his candour in assuring them, that since it was necessary, he would get a Bill of Indemnity. Every case of indemnity must stand upon its own merits. In the present case, the Suspension was a Cabinet measure, and every Member of the Cabinet endeavoured to give it as much stage effect as it was possible to give, because alarm was their daily bread.

Mr. B. Bathurst contended that the result of the trials proved the necessity of the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus. It had been said that a Committee by ballot was appointed by the Treasury; it was, however, only the recommendation of certain persons to the House; it was only the choice of the majority against the minority. A person alluded to as a spy had excited to no improper act, had done no harm, but had done much good to the public. He had, by accident, come into the society of persons who plotted against the Government, and Ministers wished him to continue to associate with them, in order to obtain a knowledge of their plans. It was necessary that he should seem to approve of their conduct; but he denied that he had, in any way, instigated them to violence.



Mr. Douglas held the course now proposed to be equally dangerous and disgraceful to the character of the House of Commons. If the Noble Lord was determined to account to no other tribunal than that which should be so composed, he should prefer to see a Committee formed of his own friends, and carried by the undisguised force of a majority. It was his belief that the spies had done all the mischief; that they had made representations which they must have known to be unfounded; and that, when they found disaffection, they produced conspiracy.

Sir Samuel Romilly said, the House should recollect the responsibility which itself owed to its constituents, and not be deluded into a belief that a ballot was proposed for any other purpose than for securing a Bill of Indemnity. The common and decent forms of the House were abandoned, when Ministers, whose conduct alone was in question, were themselves to select the judges of it. When a charge was brought against an individual Member, after making his defence he usually retired, without taking any further share in the discussion, or interfering in the result of it by his vote. In the trials at Derby, if there was one thing more remarkable than another, it was, that the counsel for the Crown studiously avoided, although challenged to it by the prisoner's counsel, to say one word about the origin of the conspiracy, or in disproof of the allegation of its having been caused by the agents of Government. Let the House consider the danger of this precedent to future generations, when the grave shall have closed on those who now enjoy the royal favour, and on those who were discharging an unthankful duty, in opposing the inroads making on our liberties.

Mr. Phillips took the same view of the question with the preceding speaker. That the Lancashire plots were either unfounded, or grossly exaggerated, was evident from the persons accused of high treason having been discharged without a trial.

Mr. C. Wynn expressed his conviction of the beneficial effect which the suspension of the Habeas Corpus had on the state of the country.

Sir W. Burroughs maintained a contrary opinion.

Sir J. Sebright said he had voted for the Suspension upon the statements of danger made by Ministers; but he now found he had been grossly deceived.

After some observations by several other Members, the resolution for referring the

papers to a Secret Committee was carried without a division; and the resolution that it should be appointed by ballot was carried, on a division, by 102 to 29.

*Feb. 6.*—The House having gone into a Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Vansittart proposed the annual grant of £3,000,000 for land and malt duties, and also an issue of Exchequer Bills, conformable to the vote of the Committee of Supply. A conversation of some length took place between Mr. Tierney, Mr. Vansittart, and Lord Castlereagh, as to the repayment of the £6,000,000 loan from the Bank, and the resumption of cash payments. It was stated by Ministers that the loan would be paid in money, and not in Exchequer Bills; and the pending foreign loans constituted the only difficulty that could by possibility retard the resumption of cash payments. It was distinctly intimated that the treaty of 1814 afforded no guarantee to British subjects investing property in the French funds. The resolutions were then agreed to.

Mr. Brogden reported the names of the Committee of Secrecy: Lord Milton, Lord G. Cavendish, Lord Castlereagh, Lord Lascelles, Right Hon. C. B. Bathurst, Hon. W. Lamb, Sir A. Piggot, Mr. C. W. Wynn, Sir W. Scott, Sir J. Nicholl, the Attorney General, the Solicitor General, Mr. Canning, Hon. C. Yorke, Mr. W. Egerton, Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Bootle Willbrsham, Mr. W. Dundas, Sir R. Peel, Sir W. Curtis, Adm. Frank.

Sir M. W. Ridley, said Lord G. Cavendish was unavoidably absent, and proposed the substitution of Mr. Tierney.

To this Lord Castlereagh answered, that such a nomination would be inconsistent with a proceeding by ballot.

Mr. Brougham objected to Lord Castlereagh sitting in judgment on himself and his colleagues.—Here the Speaker inquired what was the question before the House.

Lord Castlereagh said it was, that the Committee should meet to-morrow; which, after some observations from Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Canning, and others, was carried in the affirmative.

*Feb. 9.*—Mr. Phillips presented a petition from certain merchants, manufacturers, and others, inhabitants of Manchester and Salford, praying that the House would order a strict inquiry into the conduct, not only of the lower classes, but also of the Magistrates of those places, with regard to the rumoured conspiracies of March last.

The House having gone into a Committee, Lord Castlereagh explained at great length the stipulations of the treaties



recently entered into with Spain for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, and stated that a treaty for the same purpose had been concluded with Portugal, but that the ratifications had not yet been exchanged. He then justified the giving £400,000 to Spain for her consent to the abolition, and said that five times that sum had been offered by the Spanish merchants for permission to continue the trade. He concluded with moving a resolution that the House would make the necessary provisions for carrying the treaty into effect.

In the course of the debate on this subject, Sir G. Heathcote protested against the grant of £400,000 to Spain in the present distressed state of the country; and Sir O. Moseley objected to it on the same ground, adding, that the money would be employed against the Spanish colonies; so that, whilst we were emancipating the Blacks by thousands, we should be enslaving the Whites by millions.

Mr. Wilberforce, Sir J. Mackintosh, Mr. Bennet, Sir W. Burroughs, and others, supported the resolution; which, on a division, was carried by 56 to 4. The House being then resumed, the Spanish treaty was referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Bennet brought in a Bill for the better regulating of chimney-sweepers and their apprentices, which was read the first time.

**Feb. 10.**—Sir W. Curtis obtained leave to bring in a Bill to enlarge the powers given by Act for building the New Prison in London. After some observations from Mr. Bennet as to the clumsy and inconvenient construction of the prison in question, and from Mr. H. Sumner, as to the injustice of burthening his Surrey constituents with a continuation of the coal duty, to be applied to purposes in which the city alone was interested.

The conduct of the city was defended by Sir W. Curtis, Sir J. Shaw, and Mr. Alderman Wood.

Lord A. Hamilton entered at large into the case of M'Kinlay, tried last year in Scotland, on a charge of administering unlawful oaths, and acquitted. It will be recollected that Campbell, one of the witnesses against him, stated that he had been promised a reward for giving evidence; in consequence of which the Court deemed his testimony inadmissible. The Honourable Member detailed what passed at the different conversations between Campbell and the agents for the Crown, and concluded with moving for "A copy of such parts of the Journals of the High Court of Justiciary in Scotland, as contained the li-

bels, evidence, and proceedings in the case of Andrew M'Kinlay, tried July 19. 1817."

The Lord Advocate contended that the verdict of "not proven" returned in the case of M'Kinlay did not imply that the man was not guilty, but that there was not legal evidence to support the charge. Nothing had been done in the way of tampering with Campbell, nor was he promised anything on the part of the prosecution but protection, as he had said his life would be endangered by giving evidence. He was never desired to speak any thing but the truth; and a general promise of reward or protection for so doing had been held not to disqualify a witness. A long debate ensued, in the course of which the motion was supported by Mr. J. G. Grant, Sir S. Remilly, Mr. C. Wynn. Mr. K. Finlay, and opposed by Sir A. Colquhoun, Lord Castlereagh, Mr. V. Fitzgerald, and the Attorney General. On a division it was negatived by 136 to 71.

**Feb. 11.**—Mr. Babington adverted to the loss which the lower orders might experience from the Bank tokens not being exchanged in proper time.

Mr. Vansittart saw no necessity for the interference of Government; and in the two years allowed for exchanging them, it was highly probable that but very few of them would not find their way back to the Bank.

The House having gone into a Committee of Supply, Lord Castlereagh moved a grant of £400,000 to Spain, under the treaty for abolishing the Slave Trade.

Mr. Lyttleton complained that Spain had, without the usual notice of six months, prohibited our cottons, and laid a duty of £110 per cent. on our iron manufactures.

Lord Castlereagh observed, that our cottons had altogether been prohibited prior to 1792, so that in this respect Spain had only reverted to her old system. Nothing that could have been done was omitted on the part of the British Government to induce that of Spain to adopt a more liberal commercial system; but unfortunately Spain was much less forward than other countries in adopting those truths which were now happily established, and which proved that the true interest of every country was to throw wide open its ports to the unrestrained commerce of other countries. The same unfortunate prejudices formerly restrained commerce between this country and the Sister Island, and between Britain and other countries.

After some discussion, in the course of which Lord Castlereagh stated that the sum of £400,000 was to be given entire to the Spanish Government, to which

those who had claims for compensation were to apply, the resolution was agreed to, and the House was resumed.

Lord Castlereagh laid on the table copies of the treaty with Portugal for abolishing the Slave Trade.

Mr. Fazakerly, after some preliminary observations, moved, "That it be an instruction to the Committee of Secrecy now sitting, to inquire and report whether any and what measures have been taken to detect and bring to justice those persons who have been described in the Report of the Committee of Secrecy of the 20th June, 1817, as persons who encouraged those designs, which it was only intended they should be employed in detecting."

Mr. B. Bathurst said the motion took for granted, that the Report of the Committee of Secrecy asserted that a certain crime had been committed, which it did not. Mr. B. then read a passage from the Report, which stated, that though the language and conduct of certain persons might, in some instances, have had the effect of influencing the minds of the people where they were, yet the plan of a serious insurrection had been previously begun, and its execution finally determined on. He then contended, that Oliver had not excited any of the insurrectional proceedings, nor had a single person been apprehended on his information. His moral character stood unimpeached; he had not gone among the informers to give information, but being with them, he thought it his duty to communicate what he knew. He had nothing to do with the Derbyshire conspiracy, and never saw Brandreth.

Lord Milton supported the motion, and reprobated the proceedings of Oliver.

Mr. C. Grant could not account for Oliver's not having been summoned on the part of the prisoners at Derby, if he had been their instigator.

Mr. Bennet expected nothing satisfactory from the Committee. It had been nominated by Ministers; it was the Ministers who were to be tried: it was the Ministers who were to furnish the evidence. Up to that moment the case of the people had not been heard. Mr. B. then stated the proceedings of Oliver in different parts of the country, and undertook to prove that Oliver had conversed with Brandreth, and urged him and others to insurrection. It was a certain fact, the day that Oliver ceased his employment as missionary of Government, to foment disturbances, that very day was public tranquillity restored. He was pre-

pared to establish the facts he had stated on the evidence of oaths, and of the most credible witnesses.

Mr. Wilberforce condemned the employment of spies, but thought the Committee not the proper place for the inquiry suggested.

The Solicitor General opposed the motion, and asserted that Oliver was not concerned in the conspiracy of Brandreth, Ludlam, &c. The statement of Mr. Bennet he considered as coming from a polluted source—Mitchell, who had been imprisoned on a charge of treason.

Sir S. Romilly and Mr. Tierney supported the motion; and Mr. Canning and Lord Castlereagh opposed it. On a division it was negatived by 111 to 53,

## FINE ARTS.

### BRITISH INSTITUTION.

The advantages of a change from the exhibition of performances by young artists, mostly; to those on which depends the well-merited reputation of former masters, are many, both to the public, and to the rising generation of professors; while the gratification resulting from the *treat* is no small addition to those advantages, and must be reckoned among the most liberal employments of time and attention.

There is a disposition in many minds to attach undue eminence to works which have long commanded admiration. They seem to enjoy a kind of prescriptive right to applause, and the sanction of such a name, or such a name, warrants the merit of a piece, as some suppose, or affect to suppose. It is the common auctioneer's trick; but, the practice is not confined to auctioneers. An Institution like the present, by exhibiting from time to time the works of the great masters, enables the public to form a correct estimate of their merit; to praise where praise is due; to discern where the most meritorious were not infallible; and where their successors have displayed equal, if not superior talent and ingenuity.

While we freely acknowledge the merit of the present assemblage, we presume to think, that few which have been opened to the public, have more distinctly demanded an instructor for the guidance of younger students, to teach them to discriminate between what is really excellent, and deserving imitation, and what, though sanctioned by a name in repute, is better declined than adopted. All masters have not succeeded equally well in all the parts of painting: the management of Rembrandt; his

lights, his colours, his magic effects, are admirable; but in his style of design, he errs; yet in a manner very dissimilar from that of Paul Veronese, whose colouring, though unlike Rembrandt's, is certainly beautiful, while his drawing is incorrectness itself, his composition is any thing but composed, and what his meaning is, in the four allegories here introduced, we need an Œdipus to discover.

The habit of study, of enquiry, of thinking, by which we mean of endeavouring to think correctly, of reducing the efforts of imagination to accuracy and verisimilitude, is what our artists too frequently fail in. They originate a composition; but seldom bring it to the test of truth; hence the spectator finds himself dissatisfied, without well knowing why, or being able to assign any other reason for his sensation, than a disbelief that the action could pass in that manner. The master who points out the most judicious efforts, or the most judicious parts of those efforts, is an invaluable treasure to rising abilities. Whoever will compare a head of Christ attributed to Guido, with another by Leonardo da Vinci, in the same part of this gallery, will feel what we mean: The more antient artist has contemplated a sublimity of character of which the other is destitute; and it so happens, that if there be any authority on this subject, it is in his favour; for he has done little more than transfer to his canvas, a model which he drew from among the antient Mosaics of the early Christian churches.

The present collection affords an opportunity by means of two pictures of the Assumption of the Virgin, one by Guido, the other by Murillo, of comparing the principles on which those masters wrought: they are distinguished by the light and tender tints which suit the subject; the aerial tone, preserved throughout. Every shadow in the Guido is transparent; nothing solid, or, so to say, *earthly*, is admitted; and if the Murillo possesses a little more strength, it probably, must be attributed to the different situation for which the picture was painted, rather than to the different judgment of the master on the manner of treating the subject under his pencil.

This Institution affords a favourable opportunity of exhibiting to the public the works of such masters as are rarely seen. All who have had the good fortune of inspecting the works of Eustache Le Sueur, at the Maison Lambert, at Paris, know his merit; but his pictures are few: the present assemblage contains

two—one of them supposed to be his *chef d'œuvre* of composition, Alexander drinking the medicine prescribed by his physician; the other, Theseus lifting the stone: both demonstrate the prevalence of good sense, in directing talent, and skill.

The Directors have been fortunate this year in obtaining a number of works by Cuyp, who never appeared to greater advantage; and we are much mistaken, if this master's style has not already had a sensible effect on the productions of some of our own Landscape Painters. They seem almost to have naturalized his manner.

The works of Teniers will always retain their distinction; and with their distinction, their value: some of them here collected, are well entitled to admiration; yet so it is, that after having contemplated British nature in the pictures of Mr. Wilkie, we do not return to the contemplation of Dutch nature in the pictures of Teniers, with increased or more animated pleasure. The cause is not difficult to be divined.

Somewhat of the same kind of remark may be applied to the portraits of Vandyck; we admire them; but after admiration has had its effect, we turn to works of modern artists, with a conscious feeling resembling that of the master who exclaimed at the sight of a production of Raffaele—"I also am a Painter." We know pictures from the hands of our contemporaries, to which Vandyck would have paid most willing homage.

While, therefore, the Claudes delight us; while the Berghems excite our applause; while the Vandeweldes, and the Wouvermans bespeak great masters, we nevertheless, quit them with the pleasing conviction that the Arts are not at that infinite distance behind them which they once were; and that the British School may fairly claim an honourable place among those which heretofore furnished themes for virtuosos harangue, and exclamation.

#### ROYAL ACADEMY.

The President, this year, exhibits an old acquaintance of forty years' standing, "the Great Mogul presenting to the late Lord Clive the grant of the Dewannee for the East India Company." When Mr. West painted this picture, scarcely any of our Artists had visited India; it must not, therefore, be wholly attributed to him, as a fault, that the blackness which pervades it, is unauthorised by effects known in that country.

Undoubtedly, the shades of night alternate with the brightness of day equally in India as elsewhere; yet, we have no reason to conclude from any effects found in the works of Zoffani, the Daniels, Mr. Wales, or any later Artist, that the tone of this picture is natural to India. The natives would certainly think it no scene in a palace; if it did not rather remind them of a prison. But, we repeat, Mr. West must not be too severely arraigned on this account: the picture must be referred to the time when it was composed, and advanced, if not finished.

This exhibition opens with a singular picture on a singular subject, by Mr. Northcote.

"A prisoner taken after the defeat of the Rebels at Sedgemoor 1685.

"Immediately after the battle of Sedgemoor, in which the Duke of Monmouth was defeated, the Earl of Feversham ordered twenty-two of the prisoners to be hanged on the spot; four of whom (to use his own words) were "hanged in gemmeas," i. e. in chains. The fate of one man in particular, is too extraordinary to be passed over. This person, who was remarkably swift of foot, was prevailed upon, on condition of being pardoned, to entertain the General with an instance of his agility: accordingly, having stripped himself naked, a halter was put round his neck, and the opposite end of it was fastened to the neck of a horse. They started at a place called Bussexshrine, and ran from thence to Brentfield bridge, a distance somewhat exceeding half a mile; and though the horse went at full speed, the man kept pace with him the whole way. But notwithstanding this exertion of his ability, and the terms of his agreement, the inhuman General ordered him to be hung with the rest."

Vide Dunsford's History of Tiverton.

We are sorry for this fatal ending of the anecdote; and should have been much better pleased if the exertion had saved the life of the party. The picture certainly has merit. This is a subject of that kind which reminds us of the energy that certain ancient artists—the author of the Fighting Gladiator, for instance,—would have diffused throughout his principal figure; derived, perhaps, from models of racers and athletes in the Olympic games.

Mr. Hilton has a picture painted with great spirit; the subject is

"Una with the Satyr.

"So from the ground she fearless doth arise,  
And walketh forth without suspect of harm.

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They, all as glad as birds of joyous pryme,  
Thence lead her forth, about her dauncing round,

Shouting and singing all a shepherd's ryme;  
And with greene braunches strowing all the ground,

Do worship her as queene:

And all the way their merry pipes they sound,  
That all the woods with double eccho ring;

And with their horned feet doe weare the ground,

Leaping like wauton kids in pleasant spring.'

Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, b. l. c. vi.

We have seldom seen more perfect animation than in some of these figures: they have an originality which marks the master: the contrasted sedateness of the figure of Una is striking; but this figure is rather deficient in truth: the Satyrs are too much the progeny of the same palette; they should show greater diversity of colouring, though creatures of imagination, and of the same race: so thought Rubens, and so we beg leave to think.

We presume that we distinguish a new name in a respectable performance of Mr. Harlow, which he calls "the Virtue of Faith." The story is the healing of the woman who had an issue of blood; who came behind Jesus, and touched him in a crowd. Luke, chap. viii. But Mr. Harlow has contrived his composition so as to give no idea of any progress, of walking or of a crowd. He has placed a cripple on the ground, where he must inevitably be trampled to death:—and why? because some of the old masters introduced cripples, beggars, dogs, &c. &c. without reserve, and without decorum. Let this young and hopeful artist learn to reason on a subject, to consult possibilities, probabilities, manners, opinions, and even prejudices, of the people which he undertakes to represent: he will soon reduce the old masters to their true value as guides, however he may admire them as painters.

Something of the same kind of remark attaches to a sketch by Mr. Singleton, of "Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, delivered from the fiery furnace;" what was the form of the fiery furnace is known to few, if to any; and Mr. S. has properly and carefully enveloped it in clouds of smoke; but, he has been misled by the popular translation, and has placed as a companion of these worthies in the furnace,—not a son of God, a celestial spirit,—but the son of God; of whom Nebuchadnezzar could by no possibility form the



slightest conception, neither could he express the most remote allusion to him.

Walter Scott has sung the din of arms, the proud array of battle, the illustrious achievements of chivalry, till, we presume, he is tired of his own themes; from those heroic actions he sounds a retreat, and now appears before the Public in more humble guise. Mr. Wilkie has a picture, which he thus describes.

"A finished sketch of Walter Scott, Esq. and his family. In the centre is Mr. Scott seated on a bank, at his left is his friend Capt. A. Ferguson, with his two sons, Mr. W. and Mr. C. Scott, and behind them is an old dependant of the family. On the right is Mrs. Scott, attired as a cottage matron, with her two daughters as ewe-milkers. In the front of the picture is Mr. Scott's gigantic stag greyhound, of the ancient Highland race, now almost extinct; and in the distance is a view of the Tweed, the town and abbey of Melrose, the Eildon hills, and the top of the Cowden-knows."

This is very well; and though the occupation of the parties be not the most dignified; yet it is the more comfortable; while the whole forms a pleasing ornament as well as remembrance.

Sir T. Lawrence has several fine portraits: every one will pay attention to that of "the Duke of Wellington, in the dress he wore, and on the horse he rode, at the battle of Waterloo." A plain black dress and wrapping cloak, marks the Hero: the horse is full of fire and action; but, the Gentlemen of the Turf, think his hinder legs incorrect.

Mr. Owen's pictures are equal to what we expect from him; which is saying much in their favour. We have seldom seen superior to some here exhibited.

Sir W. Beechy, Mr. Phillips, and some others, should be more particularly noticed, if we had room.

Mr. Turner's Landscapes continue to demonstrate that the art is far from being exhausted, in point of novelty. His "Dort packet boat becalmed" is masterly; and his contrivances for managing his lights in his idea of the field of Waterloo on the night after the battle, are extremely ingenious. He has introduced a number of women &c. seeking, by torch light, their relatives among the dead: he derives expressive lights from the smouldering fires of Hougoumont; and he supposes artificial blue lights to be thrown up to a great height, by which the whole plain is illuminated. Did we not know expressly that the moon was at the full, or nearly, and that she

shone with great brightness during that memorable night, we could forgive the painter's error, for the sake of the painter's effect.

Other landscapes by Mr. Calcott, Mr. Glover, and different artists in this branch of the profession, have much merit. Our favourable opinion on the general character of the English school of landscape is well known.

In the lower suite of rooms, in the Library, and the Antique Academy, are a more than usually considerable assemblage of Architectural drawings, an immense mass of portraits, and several very exquisite performances of flowers; among the latter is distinguished that by Mrs. Pope, being "a composition of flowers, studies from nature, contained in a portrait of the vase presented to E. Kean, by the subcommittee and performers of the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane." A truly admirable performance.

The number of Architectural designs, justifies a persuasion, that this branch of art is in a flourishing state: partly, from the skill and talent actually existing among us; partly, from increased, and perhaps increasing employment. It is an occupation proper to peace, and as such, all must desire its prosperity. We cannot well particularize, in this branch of art, but must speak of our gratification in general terms.

On entering the Sculpture room, the first object that struck us, was the model for a full-sized statue of Mr. Pitt, by Mr. Westmacott; there is considerable dignity in the figure, which is seated; but the feet which protrude themselves, are much too strongly formed and marked; they might suit the well-known statue of Saturn devouring a child: but not the somewhat meagre proportions of Mr. Pitt.

There is an uncommon number of busts; and it should seem as if this art were following that of painting, in the track of portraits. What consequences may follow this disposition we do not know; many of these busts are excellent.

There is always something spirited, and usually something uncommon also, in the productions of Mr. Garrard. His most distinguished performance, this year, is a model for an equestrian Statue of His Grace the Duke of Wellington.

"The trophies which support the group are composed of the Imperial Crown, the Cuirass decorated with the Legion of Honour, and belted with the late immortal N. The Royal Mantle and other insignia of mock imperial state torn from the usurper Napoleon in the battle of Water-



loo. From beneath this mass of fallen greatness, a reptile is discovered wreathing in its uncertain path. The pedestal represents the progress of the military services and honours of His Grace the Duke of Wellington, from the year 1793 to the ever memorable 18th June, 1815. This cast is prepared for H. R. H. the Commander in Chief."

If the artist were not bound by the invisible, but not less effectual chains of etiquette, to represent his hero in the full costume of his rank, we should have been tempted to think that the simple dress actually worn at Waterloo, would have suited this statue better than the official embellishments which Mr G. has introduced. The memory of our countrymen will not need to be reminded of many particulars here recorded; and we doubt whether there is not some danger of pomposity prevailing against dignity, in this commemorative composition.

That Buonaparte was a usurper we know; but whether an inscription on this statue should record that fact, is another question. Affected splendor was the ruin of sculpture in France, from the days of Louis XIV. and the possibility of it cannot be too watchfully guarded against among us.

The groups which decorated the centre of the room were so attractive last year, that it looks rather naked this year, having only two standing sculptures in it: a statue of a child, Lady Louisa Russell caressing a bird, by Mr. Chantrey; and a Flora, by Mr. Bailey: both pleasing performances. There, as usual, several monumental pieces.

#### SOCIETY OF PAINTERS, IN OIL AND WATER COLOURS.

This Institution, by mingling the talents of artists in both branches of the profession, Oil and Water Colours, has departed from its original intention; and though the merit it combines is, unquestionably, extremely pleasing, yet, we doubt whether it may not have lost on one hand, what it has gained on the other. The number of oil-pictures, appears to be increasing; and certainly, this department can cover much faster and much further, than the less rapid style of water colours can. There are very meritorious specimens of each style; and well deserving the patronage of the public.

The number of views from different parts is interesting; while the variety of effects produced is honourable to the skill and taste of the artists. Mr. Holmes has an attractive piece representing a girl defending her chickens from a hawk; Mr.

E. Landseer has an animated picture of fighting dogs: and there are a number of drawings made for various publications: we wish the series of these were increased.

Mr. Haydon, who usually exhibits with this society, has, we understand, nearly finished his large picture of Christ riding into Jerusalem, some of the studies for which are in the room: the uncommon pains he has bestowed on this work lead the public, and ourselves, to expect its appearance with much solicitude, and anticipation.

#### THE CAVE OF GUACHARO.

[From Humboldt's South America.]

The *Cueva del Guacharo* is pierced in the vertical profile of a rock. The entrance is toward the south, and forms a vault eighty feet broad, and seventy-two feet high. — The rock that surmounts the grotto is covered with trees of gigantic height. The mammee tree, and the genipa, with large and shining leaves, raise their branches vertically toward the sky; while those of the courbaril and the erythrina form, as they extend themselves, a thick vault of verdure. Plants of the family of pothos, with succulent stems, oxalises, and orchideæ of a singular structure (a dendrobium, with a golden flower, spotted with black, three inches long), rise in the driest clefts of the rock; while creeping plants waving in the winds, are interwoven in festoons before the opening of the cavern. We distinguished in these festoons a bignonia of a violet blue, the purple dolichos, and, for the first time, that magnificent salandra (scandens), the orange flower of which has a fleshy tube, more than four inches long. The entrance of grottoes, like the view of cascades, derive their principal charm from the situation, more or less majestic, in which they are placed, and which in some sort determine the character of the landscape. What a contrast between the *Cueva of Caripe*, and those caverns of the north crowned with oaks and gloomy larch trees!

But this luxury of vegetation embellishes not only the outside of the vault: it appears even in the vestibule of the grotto. We saw with astonishment plantain-leaved heliconias eighteen feet high, and arborecent arums, follow the banks of the river, even to those subterranean places. The vegetation continues in the cave of Caripe, as in those deep crevices of the Andes, half excluded from the light of day, and does not disappear, till, advancing in the interior, we reach thirty or forty paces from the entrance. We measured the way by

means of a cord: and we went on about 450 feet, without being obliged to light our torches. Daylight penetrates even into this region, because the grotto forms but one single channel, which keeps the same direction, from south-east to north-west. Where the light begins to fail, we heard from afar the hoarse sounds of the nocturnal birds; sounds which the natives think belong exclusively to those subterraneous places.

The guacharo is of the size of our fowls, has the mouth of the goat-sucker and prociua, and the port of those vultures, the crooked beak of which is surrounded with stiff silky hairs. Suppressing with M. Cuvier, the order of picæ, we must refer this extraordinary bird to the passeræ, the genera of which are connected with each other by almost imperceptible transitions.——It forms a new genus, very different from the goat-sucker, by the force of its voice, by the considerable strength of its beak, containing a double tooth, by its feet without the membranes that unite the anterior phalanges of the claws. It is the first example of a nocturnal bird among the *passeræ dentirostrati*. In its manners it has analogies both to the goat-sucker and the alpine-crow. The plumage of the guacharo is of a dark bluish gray, mixed with small streaks and specks of black. Large white spots, which have the form of a heart, and which are bordered with black, mark the head, the wings, and the tail. The eyes of the bird are hurt by the blaze of day; they are blue, and smaller than those of the goat-suckers. The spread of the wings, which are composed of seventeen or eighteen quill feathers, is three feet and a half. The guacharo quits the cavern at nightfall, especially when the moon shines. It is almost the only frugiferous nocturnal bird that is yet known; the conformation of its feet sufficiently shows that it does not hunt like our owls. It feeds on very hard fruits——The Indians shewed us the nests of these birds, by fixing torches to the ends of a long pole. These nests were fifty or sixty feet high above our heads, in holes in the shape of funnels, with which the roof of the grotto is pierced like a sieve.

The Indians enter into the Cueva del Guacharo once a year, near Midsummer, armed with poles, by means of which they destroy the greater part of the nests. At this season several thousands of birds are killed; and the old ones, as if to defend their brood, hover over the heads of the Indians, uttering terrible cries. The young which fall to the ground, are opened on

the spot. Their peritoneum is extremely loaded with fat, and a layer of fat reaches from the abdomen to the anus, forming a kind of cushion between the legs of the bird. - - - At the period which is commonly called at Caripe, *the oil harvest*, the Indians build huts with palm leaves, near the entrance, and even in the porch of the cavern. There with a fire of brushwood, they melt in pots of clay the fat of the young birds just killed. This fat is known by the name of butter, or oil, (*manteca* or *aceite*) of the guacharo. It is half liquid, transparent, without smell, and so pure, that it may be kept above a year without becoming rancid. At the convent of Caripe no other oil is used in the kitchen of the monks, but that of the cavern; and we never observed that it gave the aliments a disagreeable taste or smell. The quantity of this oil collected, little corresponds with the carnage made every year in the grotto by the Indians. It appears that they do not get above 150 or 160 bottles (80 cubic inches each) of very pure *manteca*; the rest, less transparent, is preserved in large earthen vessels. This branch of industry reminds us of the harvest of pigeon's oil, of which some thousands of barrels were formerly collected in Carolina.

When the crops and gizzards of the young birds are opened in the cavern, they are found to contain all sorts of hard and dry fruits, which furnish, under the singular name of guacharo seed, *semilla del guacharo*, a very celebrated remedy against intermittent fevers. The old birds carry these seeds to their young. They are carefully collected, and sent to the sick at Cariaco, and other places in the low regions, where fevers are prevalent.

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#### THE HERCULANEAN MANUSCRIPTS.

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It is generally known that for many years various methods have been resorted to for the purpose of unrolling and deciphering the remains of ancient literature found among the ruins of Herculaneum. Something has been done, but totally disproportionate to the immense labour and time consumed in the operation. About two years ago, Dr. Sickler, a respectable professor of Hildburghausen, undertook to accomplish the desired object by a more easy and expeditious mode of proceeding. His overtures were immediately attended to by the Prince Regent, who had a long time shown great anxiety for the recovery of these treasures of antiquity: and after

some correspondence with the Professor, it was agreed that he should come over to England, and submit the practicability of his plan to a Committee of gentlemen named for that purpose. In case of success, he was to receive a stipulated reward; in case of failure, he was to expect nothing but the payment of his expenses back to his native country. In June, last year, the professor arrived, and within a few days submitted his scheme in all its details to a committee, consisting of the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Grenville, Lord Colchester, Sir Joseph Banks, Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, Sir Humphry Davy, the late Dr. Burney, and William Hamilton, Esq. Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. After attentive and repeated examinations of the process and its results, the committee, who had called to their assistance the scientific knowledge and experience of Sir William Drummond, Sir W. A. Court, Sir Charles Blagden, and Mr. Taylor Combe, came to an unanimous conclusion that Dr. Sickler "had totally failed in his endeavors to satisfy them that his method of unrolling the Herculean manuscripts is available, and such as can warrant them in recommending to government a further perseverance therein." But the committee were so well satisfied with the zeal and assiduity of the professor, that notwithstanding his failure, they recommended, in addition to his travelling and the necessary expense, a remuneration of £200 being a sum about equal to that which he had lost by leaving his professional duties in Germany for four months. The total amount of the different items of expenditure was £1,111. 7s.; and some time ago, this sum was moved for in the House of Commons in a Committee of supply. Mr. C. Wynn then moved for the report of the proceedings to Dr. Sickler's Committee, which was accordingly laid before the House, and which we have here given in substance. For the sake of the curious, we subjoin a brief statement of Dr. Sickler's system of operation, together with the objections to it as detailed by the Herculean Committee:—

Dr. Sickler's system may be classed under three distinct heads:—

1. As to the improvement of the machine made use of by him.
2. As to the liquid applied to the roll: and
3. As to his mode of manipulation.

To which the Committee make the following objections:—

1. The machine made use of by Dr. Sickler does not, in the opinion of the Committee appear to be calculated to remove any of the

difficulties which have hitherto occurred in the system of unrolling these manuscripts.

2. The liquid, from the application of which the Committee were induced to hope that the separation of the layers of the papyrus would be considerably facilitated, does not, in the judgment of the Committee, appear to possess any effective power beyond that of acting as glue for the lining of the part to be detached; and,

3. The mode of manipulation adopted by Dr. Sickler is too violent an operation to produce entire consecutive columns, or single layers, of the papyrus; and his method of indiscriminately covering the surface of the roll with the lining, which being attached to the roll by the liquid preparation, brings off with it, in the process of detaching, the part so lined, is very imperfect; since in raising the layers, it is scarcely possible to observe by the eye whether one or more layers are about to separate from the mass, a part of the operation which, at Naples, is carried on with the greatest caution.

It appears from this account, that at present we must be content with the old method of ascertaining the contents of these ancient manuscripts; and though the prospect is rather discouraging, not only from the laborious and protracted operations indispensable to success in this object, but also from the unfortunate circumstance that the manuscripts hitherto unrolled have chanced to be those of the least interest, yet a continuance of exertion can scarcely fail to be rewarded with some high prize in this literary lottery, and Menander may perhaps yet be ours.

## POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

*Panorama Office, May 28, 1818.*

WE are in Despair!—not that the Emperor and King has escaped from St. Helena: nor that the Hoppo at Canton has reported the plain truth to Peking; nor that the Pope has a batch of Saints ready to be drawn; nor that the Grand Seigneur has determined to shave his beard, and forswear his turban.—Trifles like these we might endure, if not defy; but to see ourselves out done—thrown into the shade, the background, by a newly found out old invention, to see all the world, instead of studying the Telescope, the Microscope, or the Periscope, —all the world intent on nothing but—the Kaleidoscope. Surely, this is too bad! Every boy in the street studies his Kaleidoscope, though he bumps his head against a wall.—At every corner stands a man with half a dozen tin cases, which he offers for sale with an air of conscious supe-

riority;—they are Kaleidoscopes. The Philosopher, whose lecture during a penny peep at the moon through a large standing Telescope, in Leicester Fields, was listened to with admiration by him who was instructed how to see, and informed of what he saw, and by more than admiration by those who only heard without seeing, now expatiates on the powers of the Kaleidoscope; and pockets his pence in the ratio of fifty or a hundred to one.

In vain have all the Tinnens of town and country, worked night and day to supply the demand; and those who speculate on the late rise in Block Tin, deduce the cause, without *if*, or *but*,—from the quantity consumed in the manufacture of Kaleidoscopes. It is certain also that the foreign orders for Kaleidoscopes, are wonderfully numerous: that scarcely a mercantile letter arrives ordering “a hundred pieces of mull-mulls, jaconots, hair-cords, and narrow stripes—but what concludes with a kind of Postscript:—Be sure you do not forget the Kaleidoscopes.”

The mania has extended itself to a sphere of life hitherto thought proof against all infirmities, but those attendant on the worship of Plutus. Around the seat of Commerce in the East of the Metropolis, this is notorious. It is said that in one great house, Bagdad and Bengal, the Pindarrees and the Peishwa, are postponed to the Kaleidoscope:—To another, which may safely take for its motto *nec pluribus impar*, suspicion attaches, that “the Parlour” itself has lately witnessed at least as much conversation on the cost of Kaleidoscopes as on the price of Bullion: and some go so far to whisper, that “this here beautiful pattern,” has in more than one instance taken precedence of “that there account of a million.” The profane insinuate that, the same fascination involves the West: that at a certain house in a certain street, a certain gentleman will harangue for hours on the properties and prospects of his Kaleidoscope: “you see, sir, that beautiful star in the center; that graceful red line down the middle which closely resembles the order of—Then such mountains of gold and silver! there, sir, hold it in that direction, while I just turn the—O! how beautiful! what a happy combination! all the hues of the rainbow! and pray look round the edges what a delightful series of—yes, sir this is the true—the patent—the invaluable Kaleidoscope!”

Unable to bear what he is pleased to term a delusion, up starts a gentleman of the same family as was known in the days of Sir Francis Wronghead of adventurous memory, by the name of the T’othersides,

and wonders how any man in his senses can have the assurance to boast so mightily of a mere non-entity! an optical phantasm! He seizes the other end of the instrument, pours out the contents on the table, reduces the stars and ribbands to a few bits of coloured glass; declares that the mountains of gold and silver are nothing better than certain scraps of tissue paper, inscribed with magical characters; calls the most pleasing images mere spectra, visionary appearances, formed by reflection, refraction, and compound mystification of objects: in no other sense invaluable, than because they have no value—and this, sir, is the whole of the gentleman’s famous Kaleidoscope!—What can we say more? To hint at the Kaleidoscope as an instrument employed at Court, were to endanger our ears:—and yet, if report may be believed—Where is the wonder, now, that we are ingulph’d in despair?

All ages have their Kaleidoscopes—the young, the old;—all professions, all occupations;—all nations, all governments, all sects, all parties. There are not a few who at this moment turn round their Kaleidoscope, till it shews them the humours of a Parliamentary Election, the very ribbands to be worn in their favour as candidates—the very numbers which will constitute their majority on the poll,—the ceremony called “chairing,” in which the victor bears a conspicuous part; and they hear the very shouts of their partizans, crying “—— for ever? Huzza!” This, however, exceeds belief; and some may find, to their cost, that their ears, and perhaps, their eyes, have deceived them. Nay, the Electors themselves may be deceived; for the Kaleidoscope incautiously directed, has the power of making persons, as well as things, appear what they are not: what beautiful expectations will it not raise on a few electioneering promises! with what marvellous endowments will it not embellish “a man of the right sort”? It diffuses a glory, radiant beyond expression, around the head of a mere ninny, and surrounds with an elegance, worthy a better application, the person, the talents, the connections, the every thing, of him who was no better than a fool yesterday, and will be no better than a knave to-morrow.

Of all things, we intreat our countrymen to keep themselves from the delusions of party Kaleidoscopes. Let them fix in their minds as an unerring principle, that a knave at home will not conduct himself honestly abroad; that their country demands the services of men of sense and understanding, of honour and integrity; and that in using the privilege of choosing

such an one, as a representative of that country, it becomes an act of duty imperative on them to employ both discrimination and candour.

Whether this expectation of an approaching bustle, be the leading cause of the gradual but continuing fall in the prices of the Public Funds, we know not; probably other considerations concur; but it is certain, that before a general election, the Stocks always decline; whence some have inferred, that places and persons have their contemplated value; and that "the worthy and independent Electors of—" are not without their representatives on the Stock Exchange. Certainly also, the Foreign Loans have their effect; and, as we have repeatedly observed, many foreigners, perhaps also many natives, will exchange their property in the English Funds, for others offering greater profits.

A hint in our last glanced at a difference between the leaders of the Stock Exchange and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The inquisitive affirm, that "the Jews," strengthened by the Judaizing Christians (a numerous sect) are in open opposition to the Chancellor; and are taking their revenge on those who have enabled him to avoid the formalities of an open and acknowledged loan. They mean to beat down *Omnium* still lower; and possibly, they may succeed to a certain point—but, settling day must come;—and then—

We learn from good authority, that the main branches of the national revenue continue to increase: the comparison is on the whole, favourable; and this, without too much indulging insubstantial speculations, warrants a hope of still better things.

Never was a nation so fitted for the Kaleidoscope as the French nation: never was a toy so suited to the French nation, as the Kaleidoscope. Every true Frenchman carries this optical reflector about him from the day of his birth—and it is the only reflector he does carry. Even as a people, from the first meeting of the *Trois Etats*, to the last of the "Hundred Days," and amidst every changing form of Government, whether presided by the virtuous Robespierre or the invincible Napoleon, the Kaleidoscope has been in permanent requisition. Let us congratulate that people, if at length it has arrived at a fixed point; and needs no further turning and returning. The present object of the French Government is, how to rid the country of the Army of Occupation, with the least loss of credit and of cash. We presume to think, that this important step—important to Europe, as well as to

France,—will be decided on at a meeting to be held not many months hence.

That Spain has long been occupied in poring through the narrow orifice of a Kaleidoscope, is familiar to our readers: we can say little more about her. As it is impossible for us to determine what particular pattern engages her attention at the moment [Her Monarch was always fond of patterns], we must wait till something intelligible, concerning her views, transpires.

Portugal has views of her own; but, what they are, must remain in her own mind. Her Transatlantic Provinces seem to be the centre of her power, or at least of her policy, at present, and we cannot well ascertain on what she relies for realizing the aggrandizement she discerns in the spectra of her Kaleidoscope.

From South America to North.—The United States have determined to exclude from their ports British Vessels which come from ports to which American vessels are refused admittance. Some, perhaps, will think this measure more properly belongs to our Commercial Report: we think otherwise; it is a struggle of politics. America wants the West India Islands; and would willingly foster an interest there, to be employed in due time; but if that interest, with its attendant intercourse be directed to the British Colonies of Nova Scotia, Canada, &c. which can supply the islands with all they need, and may produce abundantly more, we do not see how this can injure the British way, or affect the supremacy of the mother country.

Is America, then, without her Kaleidoscope? We think not. Our opinion is, that several such instruments will be wanted by America, in different parts, in time: and that, the records of passing events, or rather of present maxims and predictions, will be found then to have been rather appearances of wisdom than real emanations of sagacity.

We learn that several boxes of this new Instrument have been sent out to India, by a celebrated Optician:—for the use, no doubt, or rather for the amusement of the Rajahs and Nabobs of that interesting country, from which we are in daily expectation of receiving important intelligence. At present, there is so little public news which can be depended on, that we had rather frankly confess our ignorance, than affect a knowledge not really in our possession.

There are other countries respecting which we may say the same. Specific intelligence, of a political nature, there is but



little: there seems to be a general desire to promote commerce, to further the welfare of the people; and, probably, this will produce an effect of which the present generation will not be unconcerned spectators, and in which succeeding generations will find abundant means of comfort, enjoyment and happiness.

What then, does the Periscopist himself look through a Kaleidoscope? What! begin with despair, and conclude with hope; and not with hope, merely, but with expectation! Even so: and certainly this is more pleasing than to begin with expectation and end with despair. The delusions of fancy, like those of the instrument referred to, amount to many millions, and occupy many years in enumeration and detection; \* nevertheless, there is a fair and a warrantable degree of speculation, which supports the mind while it controls it; which directs exertions, exercises natural talents, emulates real wisdom,

\* A calculation is said to have been made of the number of changes that may be effected on this optical glass,—from the Sheffield Mercury we extract the following paragraph:—“Supposing the instrument to contain 20 small pieces of glass, &c. and that you make ten changes in each minute, it will take the inconceivable space of 462,180,899,576 years and 366 days to go through the immense variety of changes it is capable of producing; amounting almost (according to our frail idea of the nature of things) to an eternity. Or if you take only 12 small pieces, and make ten changes in each minute, it will then take 33,264 days, or 91 years and 49 days, to exhaust its variations.”

The first clear mention of this instrument, that we have been able to trace, occurs in “New Improvements of Planting and Gardening, both Philosophical and Practical, &c. By Rd. Bradley, F.R.S. London, 1718, 8vo.” This work is in three parts. In the copy we inspected, the last two are dated, 1720, the third edition. The account is in the third part. It also occurs in Ward’s Optics; in Hellsam’s Lectures on Natural Philosophy, 1743, with a diagram; and the principle, also, in Starmin’s Mathesis Juvenilis, 1708, 8vo. But the public is obliged to Dr. Brewster for rendering it popular at the present time. The Dr. we understand, claims it as a discovery, and has taken out a patent; it is now varied into a great diversity of constructions.

by employing the best means to the best ends, and contributes essentially to the personal welfare of the individual, and to the general good of society. It is a pleasing, though it may be a delusive speculation, to anticipate the improvement of mankind; as it is an honourable, though it may prove a feeble, or an ineffectual attempt to promote that improvement. There is some satisfaction in being able to say, we leave the world no worse than we found it: but, the satisfaction is much greater in being allowed to rest assured that the world is something better than it was; and that to this improvement our humble efforts have contributed a modest, if not a more material share.

The latest information we have been able to obtain on the subject of Her Majesty’s late indisposition, announces so considerable an abatement of disorder, and return towards health, that we stop the press to announce the removal of immediate apprehension. Her Majesty has been able to receive visits: and has had the pleasure of seeing again her son the Duke of Cambridge, who with his Duchess is arrived in London.

## Commercial Chronicle.

### STATE OF TRADE.

*Lloyd’s Coffee-house, May 20, 1818.*

If we were to limit our attention, at this moment, to the Home Trade, especially to that part of it which depends on the season, and what is called fancy or fashion, we should have to report somewhat like an injurious stagnation; occasioned by an apprehension excited in the public mind of another breach in the Royal Family. The public measures taking, in consequence of convictions evidently felt by those who have the best means of information, and who, as statesmen, are bound to take care that the state sustain no detriment, are sufficiently explicit to warrant a general feeling, coincident with what all know to be the inevitable course of time and nature.

In other branches the Home Trade was becoming brisk; and, most likely, it will so continue. Accounts which reach us, imply that most of the leading manufactures of our country are in activity to a very respectable degree; and some of them so closely as to be jealous of any interference by which limits should be set to their labours. The power of production is certainly carried to a most wonderful extent in this country. Whether it may be too

extensive, is a question to be answered only by events. We remember when—many years ago—the most enlightened persons feared the consequences, and not without what they accepted as valid reasons; since that time, production has increased ten fold—twenty fold—incalculably,—yet the articles produced have usually found a sale, in time, though not always according to the wishes or the wants of the holders.

This remark naturally leads to the consideration of Foreign Commerce; and here we had rather report the opinion of foreigners than of our own merchants; because, however strangely expressed, the dealers abroad are likely to describe their feelings with less caution than confidential agents at home. When we read in an article from Leipzig, reporting the general results of the May fair, that "*the English were numerous, and threw away their goods at very low prices.*" we are satisfied that, compared with the works of their rivals, English goods were both better and cheaper. The same complaint was made some time ago, in very loud and bitter terms; we then attributed the violence of it to the severity of sufferings in which we ourselves participated. To call it envy was applying rather a harsh appellation to what it must be wished should prove a temporary feeling; it rather excited sympathy. But, by this time, that has subsided, and we now contemplate the more simple and unmixed spirit of rivalry. No nation can throw away its goods year after year: the thing is impossible.

Another circumstance deserving notice, reported from Leipzig is, that "printed calicoes, of elegant patterns, met a ready sale; and flannels were not to be had, towards the close of the fair; linens maintained their price; furs were in request; and, in general, all fashionable articles which united beauty with business were much sought after." This speaks, plainly enough, that property and even wealth are once more in activity on the continent; that the fear of being mulcted by being put in requisition, is not merely abated, but extinct; and that the persuasion of permanency to present peace, prevails, and is general. We must not overlook another very pleasing observation:—"the number of country people who visited this fair was very great; and the amount of goods sold in small quantities was very considerable." This shows that all ranks participated in the same sentiments, and enjoyed in their respective degrees the same power of purchasing.

We presume that the Leipzig May fair, is not far from affording a tolerable criterion of the state of the public mind and

disposition throughout Germany. From the north we learn, that the extremely brisk demand for Russian articles, last winter, has induced the Emperor of Russia to lay an additional duty of *ten per cent.* on the most material articles of export.

*Hamburg, May 12.*—The following news, which is highly interesting to the commercial world, was posted up to-day in the Borsen-hall:—"By an ukase of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, which was made public on the 11th (23d) of last month, the export duty on the principal articles of export from Russia has been increased ten per cent, as below specified, viz—

*Duty according to the Tariff of 1816.*

*In silver. Addition 10 p. ct.*

	R. C.	R. C.
Hemp, per best, ow	1 0	0 10
Flax.....	1 50	0 15
Tallow.....	2 0	0 20
Wheat, per tschetw.	0 15	0 1½
Rye.....	0 11	0 1½
Potash, per birk..	0 75	0 7½
Wax, pud.....	0 50	0 5
Bristles.....	1 0	0 10
Linsseed, per tschetw.	0 25	0 2½
Hempseed.....	0 15	0 1½

We have too good an opinion of the judgement of the Emperor Alexander and his advisers, to question the policy of this edict: if we rightly understand, there was no little competition among buyers at the time we allude to; and this additional tax is so much added to the revenue of the empire, out of the pockets of foreign consumers.

This addition, it will be observed, attaches on grain, Wheat and Rye, among other articles: it is, therefore, so far in favour of the English farmer. Immense quantities of grain of all kinds, have lately been poured weekly into the port of London; sometimes nearly 50,000 quarters of Wheat only: this has cast a shade over the market; and prices have fallen considerably. Report further affirms that the prospect of the ensuing harvest throughout the Continent is finer than usual at this time of the year; and that so far as can be anticipated, it is also likely to be earlier than usual. Corn, is in consequence, falling in all parts of Europe; and merchants who have quantities in store, take advantage of the moment to send it over to London, while the ports are open to receive it; and while the opportunity lasts of obtaining the price which, it would obtain no where else.

The ports are open for the free importation of Wheat, Flour, Barley, Rye, Beans, and Peas.

The prices of Provisions generally speak-

ing, continue steady. Extensive sales of Irish Butter have been brought forward lately, which sold to advantage; but, their influence was felt rather in contributing to prevent a rise of price, than in affecting the market. It is not easy to say, what the rate of prime articles from the dairy should be in the month of May: on one hand, every cold, chilly, or wet day, affords occasion of apprehension, not to say of fear, on account of unsettled weather; on the other hand, the rising crops of grass, with its favourable nature, and the occasional beauty of the weather, give every room to hope for a plentiful supply, at moderate prices;—but, then the immense consumption of London!!

We have seldom had an opportunity of recording the sale prices of the following articles; and especially, within this year or two, since the expences always attendant on war have ceased.

*Public Sale of Skins.*

27,000 Russia grey Hare Skins, 15s. 9d. a 22s. per doz.

1,200 ditto white, 84s. 6d. per 100.

15,500 Flemish Rabbit, chiefly 6s. 6d. a 9s. 9d. per doz.

2,700 Fitch, 2s. 6d. a 3s. 6d. per skin.

6,974 salted Fur Seal, the greater proportion 19s. 9d. a 24s.: remainder 9s. 4d. a 16s. per skin.

1,044 dry ditto, 3s. and 7s.

215 Swan, 7s. 5d. a 10s. 1d.

Our readers will not be much surprised to learn that the speculation in Oil has ended fatally for the principal speculator. His name appears among the "Whereas's:" not unexpectedly. When we said the whole trade set their faces against him,—brought him into jeopardy in Westminster Hall, &c. &c. we prepared for the consequences. This is not the first time; but it may probably prove the last time. Extremes often meet in the course of events; and wonderful wealth in fact, or in fancy, is closely allied to a wonderful downfall.

HEMP and FLAX have lately experienced but a very moderate demand: the advantage must be turned in favour of the buyer, if sales to any amount are intended to be made. Tallow has some kind of uncertainty connected with it; except so far as it may now be influenced by the recent Tariff.

NAVAL STORES are extremely flat. In Tar, Pitch, or Rosin, no business is doing: Turpentine forms an object of difference between buyer and seller. The holders ask prices much higher than are offered: in fact, the offers are considerably below what is demanded. Spirits are also lower; and are not likely to rise speedily.

COTTON has for some weeks past been received in great quantities: the natural consequence is lower prices, until at least a fair proportion of these arrivals is disposed of. India has contributed more than twenty thousand bags of Bengal Cotton, three thousand of Surat, and a portion, but a moderate portion only, of Bourbon. The prices at Liverpool, like the prices at London, have somewhat given way; not indeed, enough to establish a fixed currency at the lower price; but enough to justify the idea that those who wish to sell must yield to circumstances. Some kinds however were rather scarce; and those were kept up to their full value; but, neither the quantity, nor the amount was great.

SUGAR has lately been liable to some suspicion which pointed at the imposition of a new duty, in the shape of an alteration; but the Chancellor of the Exchequer has expressly signified that he has no such intention at present. Sugar, therefore, rests on the proportion between supply and demand. In our last, we hinted at the probability of new Sugars arriving sooner than had been expected. They have arrived; but not in very great quantities. There seems nevertheless, to be a strong disposition in the holders to part with their stocks, or at least to diminish them: and it is thought that they are not dissatisfied with the currency of the market. We presume therefore, that it will not immediately be exceeded, except in the instances of Sugars of great body and strength; which are enquired after, and freely realize the higher valuation. The Refined market is rather dull: but Lumps for crushing are in request.

COFFEE fluctuates greatly: on one day it fetches a great price, another day it barely reaches what was thought moderate. Sometimes a holder shall deliver at a handsome profit; and in a day or two, he must admit a reduction. Large arrivals are expected; but those whose interests are involved, affirm that they will not lower the prices, so as to affect the currency of the market. It is certain, that those who expected much reduction, have not yet seen their expectations fulfilled. It is not safe to anticipate: but so far as a conjecture may be formed, it should seem, that those who now realize the market prices, in proportion to the goodness of their Article, will have no reason to repent of it.

The following is the report of what has lately been done in Spices: the purchasers have, however, realized a profit on their purchases, for the most part; and probably will eventually raise the prices somewhat higher:

The extensive sale at the India House took place last week: Pepper, Company's nearly all withdrawn; the Cinnamon sold 1s 6d. a 2s. per lb. under the last sale prices; the Cloves at a reduction of 3d. a 4d.; the Mace a shade higher; Nutmegs at the advance of 6d. a 8d. on last sale prices; the latter being nearly at the rate of the previous currency by private contract. The following are the particulars—

6000 bags Pepper, Company's, put up at 9d.; about 600 only sold at 9d.;  
 1341 ditto Licenced, sold 8½d. a 9½d.  
 422 bags Cinnamon, 120,000 lbs.  
     1st, 13s. 8d. a 14s. 2d. per lb.  
     2d, 11s. 2d. a 12s. 4d.  
     3d, 9s. 9d. a 11s. 5d.  
     broken and small, 10s. 0d. a 10s. 2d.  
 447 bags Cloves, 100,000 lbs.  
     good Amboyna 3s 11d. a 4s. 1d.  
 270 packs Mace, 30,000 lbs.  
     1st, 9s. 9d. a 9s. 10d.  
     2d, 8s. 10d. a 9s.  
 400 packs Nutmegs, 80,000 lbs.  
     garbled, 7s. 0d. a 7s. 2d.  
     ungarbled, 6s. 6d. a 6s. 9d.

It is understood, that the Private Trade is, making a rapid progress; especially in the Port of Liverpool; to which the number of ships returned laden from India in 1817, was double that of 1816. It is likely to increase.

Among the causes which contribute to render the trade of Liverpool flourishing, is the fowness of the expenses, duties, &c. compared with those of London. Something like a conviction of this has at length forced itself on the consideration of the Merchants of London, in respect to the Dues payable at the Docks. If report may be credited, the amount for East India Vessels, is three times what necessity would justify: The enquiry is pending; — We have formerly stated the fact in clear terms, and we gather from circumstances, that our representations are about to be verified. London has certainly many advantages; but they may be more than counterbalanced by a weight of Costs, for which the Merchant can obtain no adequate compensation. They justify dependence, only up to a certain point.

The price of Gold and Silver keeps up; and rather rises than falls. The prices of Stocks decline, and are not likely to rise at present. The Course of Exchange is slowly becoming less favorable. But, these resources may mostly be traced to political causes; the consideration of which is not within the province of that series of papers to which the present is attached.

## AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

ESSEX.—Most of the early sown oats and barleys are much injured by the insects; which has rendered it quite necessary, in a number of instances, to seed the ground a second time, and yet nothing promising like full plants, the latter sown of both sorts are to be preferred. Some of the wheat plants begin to recover from their sickly state, and a succession of favourable weather may yet improve them. Beans do well. Peas have participated with the barley and oats in their suffering. Our clovers are getting forward, but are very partial as to quantity. Good horses of the cart kind are very dear. Sheep and lambs are higher also.

*Bankrupts and Certificates in the order of their dates, with their Attorneys.*

**BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED, Apr. 28.**

Wilson R. Manchester, innkeeper.

### BANKRUPTS.

Barber B. Bradwell, Derby, lead merchant. *Sol.* Wilson, Greville street, Hatton Garden.  
 Blurton J. Old Bond street, coach maker. *Sol.* Martin, Fitzroy street, Fitzroy square.  
 Preston T. Macclesfield, victualler. *Sols.* Clarke and Co. Chancery lane.  
 Powell W. Brockbury Hereford, farmer. *Sol.* Pewtriss, Gray's inn.  
 Stansfield A. Holebottom, Halifax, fustian manufacturers. *Sol.* Bennett, Tokenhouse yard.  
 Ward John, Worcester, grazier. *Sol.* Becke, Devonshire street, Queen square.  
 Williams J. Shrewsbury, innkeeper. *Sols.* Presland and Co. Brunswick square.

### CERTIFICATES, May. 19.

R. Ainsworth and W. Davies, Bolholt, Lancashire, whistlers. J. Bryant, Barnet, Hertfordshire, innholder. J. Handey, Hornsey lane, Middlesex, dealer in drugs. J. Hinde, Liverpool, scrivener. C. Hildebrand, Coleman street, picture seller. H. Hughes, Liverpool, builder. J. Simeon and W. Hughes, Winchester street, Broad street, merchants. E. Kitchen, Thorpe with in Soken, Essex, grocer. J. Nash, Haverfordwest, linen draper. T. Reeve, Manchester, warehouseman. T. Reeve and J. Leigh, Bucklersbury, warehousemen. J. Waddilove, Hackney road, stone mason. G. Wheelodon, Bousal, Derbyshire, colour manufacturer.

### BANKRUPTS, May 2.

Carmichael J. Little Russell street, Covent Garden, pastry cook. *Sols.* Rogers and Son, Manchester buildings.  
 Halstead W. Chichester, linen draper. *Sols.* Few and Co. Covent Garden.  
 Hains J. Longton, Lancaster, carrier. *Sols.* Winstanley and Co. Temple.  
 Holden J. Westbromwich, Stafford, black buckle maker. *Sols.* Anstice and Co. Temple.  
 Man H S. Calcutta. *Sol.* Drake, Old Fish street, Doctors' Commons.  
 Simmons T. Birmingham. *Sol.* Panton, Wine office court, Fleet street.  
 Young J. Gosport, harness maker. *Sols.* Allen, Clifford's inn.

## CERTIFICATES, May 23.

G. and J. Carr, Sheffield, grocers. J. Constantine, and Co. Crook Mill, Kendal, Westmorland, flax spinners. W. Horner, Mile End, Portsea, Southampton, grocer. A. Jacob, Portsmouth. W. T. Levens, Gutter lane, London, ribbon manufacturer. J. Peeli, Borough Market, Surrey, potatoe merchant.

## BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED, May 5.

Cowell B. B. High street, Shoreditch.  
Sandilands the Rev. R. Lower Grosvenor place, scrivener.

## BANKRUPTS.

Briggs J. Sculcoates, York, grocer. *Sols.* Thomas, Ely place, Holborn.  
Brinsley C. Ashborne, Derby, butcher. *Sols.* Alexander and Co. New inn.  
Nash W. Bristol, drysalter. *Sols.* Bourdillon and Co. Bread street.  
Rolland F. St. James's, Piccadilly, perfumer. *Sol.* Wallis, Russell square.  
Spear A. Basinghall street, merchant. *Sols.* Blunt and Co. Broad street, buildings.  
Spence I. Providence row, Hackney, merchant. *Sol.* Mitchell, Union court, Broad street.  
Thompson J. Mappleton, Derby, farmer. *Sols.* Alexander and Co. New inn.  
Tomlinson C. Hawarden, Flint, apothecary. *Sols.* Milne and Co. Temple.  
Wilkin J. Preston, Lancaster, tea dealer. *Sols.* Norris, John street, Bedford row.

## CERTIFICATES, May 26.

T. and D. Binson, Upholland, Lancashire, tanners. W. Fullin, Manchester, cotton merchant. W. Gilkes, Alder-gate street, cooper.  
E. Grafton, Liverpool, glass and earthenware dealer. G. Moore, Liverpool, merchant. S. Mann, Kingston upon Hull, merchant. T. Brailsford, Derby, innkeeper. T. Wilker, Rochdale, Lancashire, corn dealer. W. H. Ware, Bow st. Covent Garden, music seller. J. and J. Wilson, Shrewsbury, drapers.

## BANKRUPTS, May 9.

Alpe J. Protheroe and Co. Fenchurch street, merchants. *Sols.* Young and Co. St. Mildred's court, Poultry.  
Buddle W. Drury lane, builder. *Sol.* Coombs, Clifford's inn.  
Ball R. C. Bristol, baker. *Sol.* King, Serjeant's inn.  
Barton W. Doncaster, maltster. *Sol.* Lever, Gray's inn square.  
Batty W. Kirby Stephen, Westmoreland, to baconist. *Sols.* Williams and Co. Staple inn.  
Boote J. Stratford-upon-Avon, corn dealer. *Sols.* Adlington and Co. Bedford row.  
Carnaby J. Morpeth, Northumberland, brewer. *Sols.* Meggison and Co. Hatton Garden.  
Dorn A. Vauxhall, victualler. *Sol.* Nettleford, Norfolk street, Strand.  
Hazlehurst M. Liverpool, pump maker. *Sol.* Chester Staple inn.  
Hooper W. Tenbury, Worcester, maltster. *Sol.* Tenbury, Worcestershire.  
Ingleby T. Birmingham, carrier. *Sol.* Walker, Lincoln's inn.  
Kingsell J. Blackwall, painter. *Sol.* Goodchild, Commercial Chambers, Minories.  
Milne G. Bread street, merchant. *Sols.* Smith and Co. Drapers' hall.  
Sadd J. Greystoke place, Fetter lane. *Sol.* War-rand, Church row, Fenchurch street.

Stubbs W. Manchester, corn dealer. *Sols.* Duckworth and Co. Manchester.

Taylor B. M. Woolmer street, Poplar, builder. *Sol.* Walker, Lincoln's inn fields.  
Tilley J. J. Hampstead, music seller. *Sol.* Hartley, New Bridge street, Blackfriars.  
Waller E. Battle, Sussex, tailor. *Sols.* Gregson and Co. Angel court, Throgmorton street.  
Wetherell J. Rochester, hatter. *Sol.* Phipps, Basinghall street.  
Woodward W. Cannon street, carpenter. *Sol.* Godmond, Earl street, Blackfriars.

## CERTIFICATES, May 30.

J. Cook, Liverpool, merchant. E. Ellison, Torbeck, Lancaster, flour dealer. W. Hazard, Great Yarmouth, mast and block maker. T. W. Kirshaw, Greenwich, linen draper. J. Mason, Cambridge, confectioner. J. Miller, Regent's terrace, Chelsea, merchant. J. Rycroft, Idle, Calverley, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturer. J. Wilks, Finsbury square, Middlesex, merchant. W. N. Wright, Stapleford Abbott, Essex, farmer.

## BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED, May 12.

Coles C. Fleet street, stationer.  
Biggs H. Holborn bridge, silversmith.

## BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

Alpe J. P. and Co. Fenchurch street, merchants.  
Jones J. and Co. Leominster, Hereford, linen drapers.  
Porter J. Wrington, Somerset, nurseryman.  
Townley S. E. Pope's Head alley, Lombard st. victualler.

## BANKRUPTS.

Heath W. Hanley, Stafford, blacksmith. *Sol.* Nelson, Essex street.  
Malkin T. Burslem, Stafford, blue colour maker. *Sol.* Wilson, King's Bench Walk, Temple.  
Martin J. Mitcham, butcher. *Sol.* Pritchard, Essex street, Strand.  
Rose J. V. Cambridge, brush maker. *Sol.* Croft, Chancery lane.  
Southce J. Canterbury, baker. *Sols.* Nethersole and Co. Essex street, Strand.  
Wellings S. Shrewsbury, tailor. *Sols.* Presland and Co. Brunswick square.  
Younghusband J. Liverpool, ship broker. *Sols.* Windle, John street, Bedford row.

## CERTIFICATES, June 2.

S. Barker, Sheffield, cordwainer. A. Bruce and Co. London, army clothiers. J. S. S. Cooke, Golden lane, London, cheesemonger. N. Dancery, Bristol, linen draper. S. Leonard and Co. Bristol, brewers. J. H. Utting, Norwich, upholsterer. W. Wood, Monmouthshire, Monmouthshire, grocer.

## BANKRUPTS, May 16.

Barnard D. Fenchurch street, merchant. *Sol.* Holt Threadneedle street.  
Farrar T. Southwark, Halifax, manufacturer. *Sols.* Wigglesworth and Co. Gray's inn.  
Forder W. Basingstoke, Hanis, stage-coach proprietor. *Sols.* Shearman and Co. Red Lion square.  
Halse T. H. and Co. Maiden lane, Wood street, Cheapside, button makers. *Sol.* Wallington, Great Surrey street.  
Hirst T. N. and Co. Huddersfield, York, merchants. *Sol.* Beckett, Noble street.



Liddell J. Huddersfield, York, cordwainer. *Sol.*  
 Thomas, Hind court, Temple.  
 Moore W. Sowerby, Halifax, cloth manufacturer. *Sol.* Evans, Hatton Garden.  
 Neale W. Warminster, Wilts, victualler. *Sol.*  
 Lowden, Clement's inn.  
 Sansum J. Cree Church-lane, Leadenhall st. victualler. *Sol.* Lewis, Crutched Friars.  
 Standish J. Liverpool, flour dealer. *Sols.* Clarke and Co. Chancery lane.  
 Tredgold R. Southampton, d and ch. *Sols.* Hicks and Co. Bartlett's buildings.  
 Williams S. and Co. Lilypot lane, straw hat manufacturer. *Sol.* Brumell, Church passage, Guildhall.  
 Wooley D. Tetbury, Gloucester, grocer, *Sols.* Jenkins and Co. New inn.

#### CERTIFICATES, June 6.

T. Bishop, Warrford ct. Throgmorton street, merchant. J. Brooke and Co. Nantwich, Chester, brewers. J. Champney, Balby, Yorkshire, maltster. T. Chipperfield, Much-Hadham, Hereford, miller. R. Evans, Grimley, Worcester, coal dealer. R. Harvey, Oxford street, grocer. J. Miles, Uxbridge, truss maker. W. Swinnerton, Fulbrough, Warwickshire, wheelwright. W. and J. Wigglesworth, Halifax, merchants.

#### BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED, May 19.

Thomas Agg, Water lane, Fleet st. printer.

#### BANKRUPTS.

Ashe J. S. Liverpool, merchant. *Sols.* Taylor and Co. Temple.  
 Brown J. city of London, merchant. *Sols.* Clarke and Co. Chancery lane  
 Hall T. Reading, Berks, tailor. *Sols.* Jenkins and Co. New inn.  
 Lamb J. Crescent, Minorities, merchant. *Sol.* Smith, Finsbury square.  
 Loudon J. Claudius, Lloyd's Coffee house, merchant. *Sol.* Abraham, Great Marlborough street.  
 Lyne E. Plymouth, merchant. *Sols.* Anstice and Co. King's Bench walk, Temple.  
 Nicholls W. Huntingdon, rope maker. *Sols.* Lowe and Co. Southampton buildings.  
 Trewitt N. Northallerton, York, linen manufacturer. *Sol.* Wells, Gate street, Lincoln's inn fields.  
 Webb R. Winslow, parish of Bromyard, Hereford, farmer. *Sol.* Robinson, Tenbury, Worcester.  
 White S. Calver, Derby, grocer. *Sol.* Ellen, Carlisle street, Soho.  
 Whitehouse J. Stratford-upon-Avon, mercer. *Sols.* Price and Co. Lincoln's inn Old square.  
 Younger J. Crescent, Minorities, Lond merchant. *Sol.* Smith, Finsbury square.

#### CERTIFICATES, June 9.

I. Aguilar, Devonshire square, broker. R. Dannah, Windley, Derby, cheese factor. T. Fawell, Leeds, surgeon. T. Hopps, Green Hammerton, York, leather seller. N. Luscombe, Kingsbridge, Devonshire, scrivener. J. Miller and Co. Holywell street, Strand, shoe makers. J. Smith, Friday st Lond. wine merchant. G. Todd, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, spirit merchant. T. West, Gracechurch street, perfumer.

#### BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED, May 23.

G. Harvey, Lane end, Stafford.  
 J. Nicholson and Co. Bow lane, pin and needle manufacturers.

#### BANKRUPTS.

Banah D. Houndsditch, apothecary. *Sol.* Nettleford, Norfolk street.  
 Bullocke J. Catherine street, Strand, button seller. *Sols.* Harvey and Co. Bucklersbury.  
 Clark J. Ely, Cambridgeshire, carpenter. *Sol.* Leigh and Co. New Bridge street.  
 Clifford J. and M. Kingston-upon-Hull, merchants. *Sols.* Rosser and Son, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn.  
 Coleman W. O. Wapping, slopseller. *Sols.* Knight and Co. Basinghall street.  
 Dean J. Mile end road, baker. *Sol.* Willitt, Crown court, Threadneedle street.  
 Hilbers H. G. St. Mary-axe, merchant. *Sols.* Oakley and Co. Martin's lane, Cannon street.  
 Poulgrain R. and H. Fowey, Cornwall, shipwrights, *Sol.* Thompson, Gray's inn square.

#### CERTIFICATES, June 13.

J. Russell, Hornsey road, Islington, stationer. W. Brooks, Droitwich, Worcester, miller. J. Torr, St. John street, West Smithfield, linen draper. W. Hyland, Robertsbridge, Sussex, grocer. R. Garside, Stockport, cotton spinner. A. Doeg, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, ship builder. J. Taylor, Wapping, ship chandler. W. Smith, Oxford street, ironmonger. W. Ford, Manchester, bookseller. T. Nutt, Manchester, cotton manufacturer. J. Earle, Winchester, druggist. W. Starkie, Gutter lane, silk manufacturer. J. Parry, Denbigh, draper.

#### BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED, May 26.

C. Celes and Co. Fleet street, stationers.  
 J. Miles, High Holborn, linen draper.

#### BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

J. Caldwell, Bolton, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer.  
 S. Nickson, Chester, cabinet maker.  
 J. Huy, Worcester, innholder.

#### BANKRUPTS.

Bale H. Drury lane, cheesemonger. *Sol.* Willet, Crown court, Threadneedle street.  
 Bentley J. and Co. Cornhill, watch makers. *Sols.* Kearsey and Co. Bishopsgate street within.  
 Brown T. Strand, tailor. *Sols.* Freame and Co. Temple.  
 Clark W. London, master mariner. *Sols.* Willis and Co. Warrford court.  
 Crook W. Blackburn, Lancashire, farmer. *Sols.* Milne and Co. Temple.  
 Fisher I. Throgmorton street, merchant. *Sol.* Buckle, Sise lane.  
 Hall B. V. Gosport, victualler. *Sols.* Minchin and Co. Norfolk street, Strand.  
 Maxton J. St. James's place, Clerkenwell, baker. *Sol.* Grover, Temple.  
 Mayall W. Exeter, jeweller. *Sols.* Darke and Co. Chancery lane.  
 Savage J. East Stoke, Nottingham, coal seller. *Sol.* Stevenson, Lincoln's inn.  
 Sorby W. North Austin, York, apothecary. *Sol.* Capes, Holborn court, Gray's inn.

#### CERTIFICATES, June 16.

J. Henderson, Quebec, merchant. E. Ratcliff, Cambridge, shopkeeper. P. D. Tuckett and Co. Bristol, grocers. G. Caulton, Birmingham, wire worker. J. Sturmer, Weymouth, upholsterer. W. Irving, Liverpool, merchant. P. Irving, Liverpool, merchant. R. Drabwell, Doncaster, grocer. J. F. Boswell, Liverpool, porter dealer. J. Jenkins, Dudley, Worcester-shire, mercer.

## PRICES CURRENT, May 20, 1817.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
American pot-ash, per cwt	2	16	0	0	0	0
Ditto pearl	3	4	0	0	0	0
Barilla	1	11	0	0	0	0
Brandy, Cogniac, bond gal.	0	11	0	0	12	0
Campfire, refined .. lb.	0	0	0	0	5	0
Ditto unrefined .. cwt.	12	10	0	15	0	0
Cachinal, fine black, lb.	1	10	0	1	12	0
Ditto, East-India	0	4	6	0	5	6
Coffee, fine bond	6	0	0	6	3	0
Ditto ordinary	5	0	0	5	16	0
Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.	0	1	11	0	2	1½
Ditto Jamaica	0	1	7	0	1	10
Ditto Smyrna	0	1	5	0	1	8
Ditto East-India	0	10	0½	0	1	0½
Currants, Zant	5	8	0	5	10	0
Elephants' Teeth	25	0	0	26	0	0
Scrivelloes	25	0	0	30	0	0
Flax, Riga	0	0	0	80	0	0
Ditto Petersburg	0	0	0	60	0	0
Galls, Turkey	11	5	0	12	0	0
Geneva, Holl. bond gal.	0	3	6	0	3	8
Ditto, English	0	13	6	0	0	0
Gum Arabic, Turkey, cwt.	9	10	0	11	0	0
Hemp, Riga	0	0	0	49	10	0
Ditto Petersburg	48	10	0	0	0	0
Indigo, Caraccas .. lb.	0	10	6	0	11	6
Ditto East-India	0	7	0	0	9	7
Iron British bars .. ton	12	0	0	13	10	0
Ditto Swedish c.n.d.	21	10	0	22	0	0
Ditto Swed. 2nd sort	18	0	0	19	0	0
Lead in pigs	0	0	0	25	0	0
Ditto red	0	0	0	25	0	0
Ditto white	38	0	0	0	0	0
Logwood	8	10	0	9	0	0
Madder, Dutch crop, cwt.	6	0	0	7	0	0
Mahogany	0	1	6	0	2	0
Oil, Lucan. 24 gal. jar	18	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Florence, ½ chest	2	10	0	0	0	0
Ditto whale	38	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto spermaceti .. ton	82	0	0	85	0	0
Pitch, Stockholm .. cwt.	0	11	6	0	0	0
Raisins, bloom	0	0	0	5	16	0
Rice, Carolina bond	2	5	0	0	0	0
Rum, Jamaica bond gal.	0	3	5	0	3	6
Ditto Leeward Island	0	3	2	0	0	0
Saltpetre, East-India, cwt.	2	1	6	0	0	0
Silk, thrown, Italian, lb.	3	6	0	4	0	0
Silk, raw, .. Ditto	1	18	0	2	12	0
Tallow, Russia, white	4	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto —, yellow	3	13	6	4	0	0
Tar, Stockholm .. bar.	1	0	0	1	2	0
Tin in blocks	4	17	6	0	0	0
Tobacco, Maryland, lb.	0	0	9	0	1	2
Ditto Virginia	0	0	8	0	0	10
Wax, Guinea	9	0	0	9	9	0
Whale-fins (Green) ton	65	0	0	70	0	0
Wine:						
Red Port, bond pipe	40	0	0	55	0	0
Ditto Lisbon	38	0	0	42	0	0
Ditto Madeira	60	0	0	70	0	0
Ditto Mountain	28	0	0	33	0	0
Ditto Calcavella	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Sherry	22	6	0	56	0	0
Ditto Claret	15	0	0	55	0	0

## Fire-Office Shares, &amp;c. May 20.

	Canals.	£.	s.	£.	s.
Chesterfield .... Div. 51	102	—	—	—	—
Coventry .... (Div. 441)	940	—	—	—	—
Croydon	5	10	—	—	—
Cruian	2	2	—	—	—
Ellesmere and Chester (D. 21)	64	—	—	—	—
Grand Junction ... (Div. 61)	235	—	—	—	—
Grand Surry	65	—	—	—	—
Ditto (optional) Loan Div. 51	100	—	—	—	—
Huddersfield	—	—	—	—	—
Kennett and Avon	23	10	—	—	—
Leeds and Liverpool (Div 101)	250	—	255	—	—
Lancaster	20	—	—	—	—
Oxford	615	—	—	—	—
Peakforest	63	—	—	—	—
Stratford & Avon	10	—	—	—	—
Thames and Medway	30	—	—	—	—

## Docks.

Commercial .... Div. 31	75	—	—	—	—
East India	170	—	—	—	—
London	83	—	—	—	—
West India	203½	—	—	—	—

## Insurance Companies.

Albion	500 sh. £50 pd.	50	—	—	—
County	—	—	—	—	—
Eagle	50 5pd.	2	5	—	—
Globe	Div. 61.	130	—	—	—
Hope	50 5pd.	4	1	—	—
Imperial	500 50pd.	82	—	—	—
London Fire	—	27	—	—	—
London Ship	—	22	10	—	—
Royal Exchange	Div. 10.	250	—	—	—
Rock	20...2pd.	4	12	—	—
Union Fire Life 1001	20 pd.	27	—	—	—

## Water Works.

Grand Junction	52	10	—	—	—
London Bridge	Div. 31. 10s 5d	10	60	—	—
Manchester and Salford	42	—	—	—	—
Portsmouth and Farlington	50	10	—	—	—
Ditto (New) 50 .. Div. 6.	35	—	—	—	—
South London	17	—	—	—	—
West Middlesex	100	52	80	—	—

## Bridges.

Southwark	60	—	—	—	—
Waterloo	12	10	—	—	—
Ditto Old Annuities 60 all pd.	39	—	—	—	—
Ditto New do 40 sh. all pd.	27	10	—	—	—
Vauxhall Bonds 97 pd	100	—	—	—	—

## Literary Institutions.

London, 75 gs.	50	—	—	—	—
Russel 25 gs.	12	12	—	—	—
Surry 30 gs.	10	—	—	—	—

## Mines.

British Copper Comp. 100 sh.	—	—	—	—	—
Becralstone Lead and Silver	27	—	—	—	—
Butspill	10pd	—	—	—	—
Great Hewas	15 pd	38	10	—	—

## Roads.

Highgate Archway	6	10	—	—	—
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## Miscellaneous.

Auction Mart	23	—	—	—	—
Five per cent. City Bonds	107	—	—	—	—
Chelsea .. 10 sh. Div. 12	—	—	—	—	—
Lon. Commer. Sale Rooms 100p	34	—	—	—	—
Lon. Flour Comp. 14 pd.	1	19	—	—	—
East London .. 100l. sh.	—	—	—	—	—
Gas Light and Coke Company	71	—	—	—	—

## METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

	8 o'clock	11 o'clock	11 o'clock	Height of	Barome.	Dryness	by Leslie's	Hygrom.
	Morning	Noon.	Night.	Barome.	inches.	by Leslie's	Hygrom.	
April 21	44	44	46	29.04	47	Fair		
22	48	53	46	56	0	Fair		
23	47	47	44	25	0	Rain		
24	46	55	46	25	24	Cloudy		
25	47	56	49	26	21	Showry		
26	56	65	55	40	41	Fair		
27	56	66	55	52	47	Fair		
28	52	62	50	80	49	Fair		
29	50	64	47	82	61	Fair		
30	50	54	54	56	0	Rain		
May 1	53	62	55	75	48	Fair		
2	55	64	55	72	39	Fair		
3	54	65	57	42	30	Showry		
4	56	65	55	50	38	Fair		
5	55	64	52	38	42	Rain		
6	52	63	53	26	20	Showry		
7	53	64	52	32	27	Showry		
8	55	64	50	50	26	Cl. Rn.		
9	54	63	49	62	39	Showry		
10	53	62	54	72	51	Fair		
11	54	64	55	60	50	Fair		
12	55	63	54	58	45	Fair		
13	54	60	48	32	40	Showry		
14	50	58	50	34	36	Showry		
15	55	62	54	45	42	Cloudy		
16	55	63	55	62	48	Fair		
17	55	55	54	65	0	Sm. Rn.		
18	56	68	50	82	50	Fair		
19	50	56	48	90	42	Cloudy		
20	48	64	47	30.00	57	Fair		

## London Premiums of Insurance.

Aberdeen, Dundee, Perth, &c. 15s. 9d.
Africa, 2gs.
Amelia Island, 0gs. to 0gs.
American States, 30s. to 35s.
Belfast, Cork, Dublin, 20s. to 30s.
Brazils, 2gs.
Hamburgh, &c. 15s. 9d. to 20s.
Cadiz, Lisbon, Oporto, 25s. to 30s.
Canada, 2gs.
Cape of Good Hope, 2½gs.
Constantinople, Smyrna, &c. 2gs.
East-India (Co. ships) 3gs. to 3½gs.
— out and home, 7gs.
France, 15s. 9d. to 20s.
Gibraltar, 25s. to 30s.
Gottenburgh, 20s.
Greenland, out and home, gs.
Holland, 15s. 9d. to 20s.
Honduras, &c. 2gs.
Jamaica, 35s.
Leeward Islands, 25s.
Madeira, 25s. to 30s.
Malta, Italian States, &c. 35s.
Malaga, 30s. to 2gs.
Newfoundland, 1½gs.
Portsmouth, Falmouth, Plymouth, 15s. 9d.
River Plate, 2½gs.
Southern Fishery, out and home, 10gs.
Stockholm, Petersburg, Riga, &c. 20s.

## LONDON MARKETS.

## PRICE OF BREAD.

The Peck Loaf to weigh 17lb. 6oz. ....	4s. 4d
The Half ditto ditto 8 11 .....	2 2
The Quar. ditto ditto 4 5 .....	1 1
The half ditto ditto 2 2½ .....	0 6½

## POTATOES.

Kidney.....	8 0 0	Ox Nobles ..	7 0 0
Champions ..	7 0 0	Apple .....	7 0 0

ONIONS, per Bushel, 2s 0d to 3s 6d

## MEAT.

Smithfield, per stone of 8b. to sink the Offal.

	Beef	mut.	veal.	pork	lamb.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1818.					
April 27 ..	4 8	6 6	7 0	6 6	9 0
May. 5 ..	5 0	6 0	6 0	5 6	8 0
12 ..	4 8	6 6	7 0	6 8	9 0
19 ..	5 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0

## SUGAR.

Lumps ordinary or large 32 to 40 lbs...	108s
Fine or Canary, 24 to 30 lbs. ....	121s
Loaves, fine .....	121s
Powder, ordinary, 9 to 11lbs .....	112s

## COTTON TWIST.

May 19. Male 1st quality, No. 40	3s. 5d.
— No. 120	6s. 7d.
— 2d quality, No. 40	2s. 10d.
Discount—25 to 40 per cent.	

COALS, delivered at 13s. per chald. advance.

	Sunderland.	Newcastle.
April 26. ..	37s 0d to 40 6	00s 0d to 46 0
May 4. ..	36s 0 39 6	32s 0d 44 0
11. ..	35s 6 36 3	37s 0d 43 9
18. ..	36s 9 38 3	32s 9d 43 9

## LEATHER.

Butts, 50 to 56lb. 23	Calf Skins 30 to
Dressing Hides .. 20	45lb. per doz. 27
Crop hides for cut. 21	Ditto 50 to 70.. —
Flat Ordinary .. 16	Seals, Large.... 100
SOAP; yellow, 102s; mottled 112s; curd 115	
CANDLES; per doz. 11s. 6d.; moulds 12s. 0d.	

## Course of Exchange.

Bilboa 39½	Palermo, per oz 130d.
Amsterdam, us. 36-10	Leghorn 51½
Ditto at sight 36-4	Genoa 47½
Rotterdam 11-7	Venice, 25
Hamb. us. 2½	33-11 Naples 44
Altona us. 2 34	Lisbon 59
Paris, 3d. d. 24	Oporto 59
Ditto, 2 us. 24-20	Rio Janeiro 66½
Madrid 39½	Dublin 11
Cadiz, 39½	Cork 11

Agio Bank of Holland, 2 per cent.

## HAY and STRAW.—AT SMITHFIELD.

	Hay.	Straw.	Clover.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
April 26..	5 10 0	2 12 0	6 10 0
May 3..	5 5 0	3 0 0	6 10 0
10..	6 0 0	3 0 0	7 0 0
17..	6 0 0	3 3 0	7 7 0

## Daily Price of STOCKS, from 21st of April, to 20th March, 1818.

1818.	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Consols.	Navy 5 p. Cent.	Irish 5 p. Cent.	Long Annuities.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Excheq. Bills.	Consols for Acc.
April														
21	283 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	79 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	79 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	97 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	107 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	20	7-10	—	—	98	90	21p	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
22	—	79 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	79 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	97 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	106 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	20 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—	—	99	90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	21p	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
23	—	78 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	79 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	97 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	106 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	20	7-10	—	237	99	—	21p	80
24	—	79 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	79 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	97 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	106 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	20	7-10	—	237	—	89 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	21p	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
25	St Mark	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	282	78 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	79 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	97 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	106 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	20	7-10	—	237	98	—	22p	80
28	2-21	78 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	79 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	97 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	107 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	20	7-10	—	236 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	98	—	21p	80
29	282	79 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	79 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	97 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	106 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	20	7-10	—	—	—	—	21p	79 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
30	Holy Thursday.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May														
1	282	78 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	79 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	97 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	107 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	20 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—	—	99	—	22p	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
2	283	79 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	97 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	107 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	20 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—	—	—	—	22p	81
4	—	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	97 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	107 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	20 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	78 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—	98	—	21p	81 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
6	282 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	79 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	96 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	107 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	20	7-10	—	—	98	—	19p	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
7	282	79 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	96 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	107 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	20 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—	—	98	—	21p	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
8	282 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	79 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	96 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	107 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	20	7-10	—	—	99	—	21p	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
9	—	79 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	97 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	107 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	20	7-10	—	—	100	89 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	21p	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
11	Whit Monday.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Whit Tuesday.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	282 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	79 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	97 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	107 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	20	7-10	—	—	100	89 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	21p	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
14	282	79 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	97 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	107 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	20	5-10	—	234	100	—	20p	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
15	—	78 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	97 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	108 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	20	—	77 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	232	100	—	21p	80
16	—	79 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	97 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	108 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	20	—	—	232 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	101	—	22p	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
18	—	78 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	79 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	97 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	108 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—	—	—	101	—	22p	79 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
19	280 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	78 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	79 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	97 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	108 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	20	5-10	—	233	103	—	22p	79 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
20	281 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	79 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	97 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	108 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	20 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—	—	103	—	22p	80

## IRISH FUNDS.

Apr.	Irish Bank Stock.	Government De- benture 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> per ct.	Government Stock, 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> per ct.	Government De- benture 4 per ct.	Government Stock, 5 per ct.	Treasury Bills.	Grand Canal Stock.	Grand Canal Loan, 4 per ct.	Grand Canal Loan, 6 per ct.	City Dublin Bonds.	Royal Canal Loan 6 per cent.	Omnium.
22	—	93 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	93	—	106 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—	—	82 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	82 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—
23	—	93 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	93	—	106 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—	—	83	83	—	—
24	265 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	93 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	93	—	106 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—	—	83	83	—	—
May												
1	—	92 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—	106 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—	—	—	91	—	—
2	264 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	92 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	92 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	106 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—	54	82 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	82 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—

## AMERICAN FUNDS.

	IN LONDON.			AT PHILADELPHIA.		
	May 5	8	22.	Mar. 11.		
Bank Shares .....	—	—	—	143	—	—
7 per cent. ....	110 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	110 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	110	—	—
Old 6 per cent. ....	—	—	—	par	—	—
New 6 per cent. ....	102 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	102 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	102 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	105 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—
3 per cent. ....	71	71	71	71	—	—

Prices of the  
FRENCH FUNDS,  
From Mar. 20, to  
Apr. 17

1818	5 per Cent. consols	Bank Actions
April	fr. c.	fr. c.
20	67 65	1627 50
23	68 30	1615 —
25	68 30	1575 —
28	68 10	1570 —
May		
1	67 95	1560 —
4	69 —	1515 —
6	68 80	1540 —
8	68 20	1510 —
11	67 75	1510 —
13	68 10	1525 —
15	68 60	1540 —
18	68 70	1550 50
20	68 55	1540 —

By J. M. Richardson, 23, Cornhill.